

2017

Profile of the Institutional and Supervised Offender Population

June 30, 2017



A Safer Missouri and the Standard of
Excellence in Corrections

Eric R. Greitens, Governor
Anne L. Precythe, Director

Published 4/18/2018

This page intentionally left blank.

Eric R. Greitens
Governor



2729 Plaza Drive
P. O. Box 236
Jefferson City, MO 65102
Telephone: 573-751-2389
Fax: 573-526-0880

Anne L. Precythe
Director

State of Missouri
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Ad Exelleum Conamur – "We Strive Towards Excellence"

April 17, 2018

To: Those Concerned

From:  Anne L. Precythe
Director

Re: FY2017 Offender Profile

Please find attached a copy of the FY2017 Offender Profile. The Offender Profile is a collection of important statistics about the offender population of the Missouri Department of Corrections.

The work of the department is ever-challenging and the purpose of the statistical abstract is to answer many of the questions that the public, the legislature and the department's own staff often ask about the offenders supervised by the department. In FY17 the department admitted nearly 19,000 offenders to prison and over 40,000 offenders began a new probation or parole. Every day the department supervises 90,000 offenders.

In FY17 the Justice Center of the Council for State Government assisted the department in a Justice Reinvestment initiative in Missouri involving many stakeholders in the criminal justice system and the legislature. The initiative will lead to more effective investments in assessment and programs to reduce recidivism and deal with the increasing female offender population. Many of these changes will be reflected in future years' reports.

I hope you find the Offender Profile useful. Comments or suggestions are always appreciated.

Table of Contents

1. TRENDS	1
DOC POPULATION AND TRENDS FY2008 TO FY2017	1
INCARCERATED POPULATION FY2008 TO FY2017	2
SUPERVISED POPULATION FY2008 TO FY2017	2
INCARCERATION RATES AND US COMPARISON	6
INCARCERATION RATES AND FELONY SENTENCING RATES IN MISSOURI	12
2. INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION	17
DEMOGRAPHICS	17
OFFENDER CLASSIFICATION	20
3. SENTENCING	23
SENTENCES BY SENTENCING COUNTY	23
OFFENSE GROUPS AND DEMOGRAPHICS	25
TOP TWENTY OFFENSES	27
DANGEROUS FELONY OFFENSES	31
4. COMPARISON WITH THE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION OF JUNE 30, 2012	33
OFFENSE GROUPS	33
AVERAGE SENTENCES	34
VIOLENT AND NONVIOLENT COMPOSITION	35
DISPARITIES IN RACE AND SEX COMPOSITION	35
5. ADMISSIONS TO PRISONS	36
ADMISSIONS TYPE	36
NEW ADMISSIONS BY OFFENSE GROUP	41
OFFENDERS ADMITTED IN FY2017	44
TOP FORTY OFFENSES	47
ADMISSIONS DEMOGRAPHICS	54
MINIMUM PRISON TERM	56
AVERAGE SENTENCE	59
6. RELEASES FROM AN ADULT INSTITUTION	63
ALL RELEASES	63
GENDER	64
7. TIME SERVED TO FIRST RELEASE	67
ALL RELEASES	67
OFFENSE GROUP AND FELONY CLASS RELEASE	68
TIME SERVED – TOP TWENTY OFFENSES	76
8. RECIDIVISM RATES OF INSTITUTIONAL RELEASES	79
TRENDS	79
GENDER	81
OFFENSE GROUP	84
9. SEX AND CHILD ABUSE OFFENDER POPULATION	86
DEMOGRAPHICS	86
SEX OFFENDER CLASSIFICATION	87
ADMISSIONS	92
RELEASES	93
TIME SERVED TO FIRST RELEASE	94
RECIDIVISM OF SEX OFFENDERS	96
10. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT	99

11. SUPERVISED POPULATION	101
DEMOGRAPHICS	101
SUPERVISION ASSESSMENT (OFFENDER NEED SCORES)	103
12. SENTENCING – SUPERVISED POPULATION	107
SENTENCES BY SENTENCING COUNTY	107
OFFENSE GROUPS	110
TOP TWENTY OFFENSES	111
13. COMPARISON WITH SUPERVISED POPULATION OF JUNE 30, 2012	117
OFFENSE GROUPS	117
AVERAGE SENTENCE	119
VIOLENT AND NONVIOLENT COMPOSITIONS	121
RACIAL COMPOSITION	123
14. SUPERVISION OPENINGS	124
ALL OPENINGS	124
OPENINGS BY GENDER AND RACE	125
15. SUPERVISION CLOSINGS	128
ALL CLOSINGS	128
CLOSINGS BY GENDER AND RACE	129
16. TIME UNDER SUPERVISION	132
TOTAL AND BY GENDER	132
OFFENSE GROUP	133
17. RECIDIVISM RATES OF SELECTED SUPERVISED OFFENDERS	136
TOTAL RECIDIVISM	136
OFFENSE GROUP	141

Note: The fiscal year is from July 1 to June 30.

This page is intentionally left blank.

1. Trends

DOC Population and Trends FY2008 to FY2017

FY2017 data from Missouri's Department of Corrections (DOC) show a reduction of 1,666 offenders resulting in a net decrease of 4.6% in the total offender population from FY2016. The male offender population decreases by 4.6% while the female offender population remains stable. The greatest source of this decrease occurs in the supervised population which declines by 1,614 offenders from the prior year (Table 1.1). In the last two years, the rate of decrease of the male population remains steady while the female population shows minimal to no decrease (Fig. 1.1).

The reduction in the supervised population results from the enactment of the earned compliance credits in FY2012. See note on supervised population.

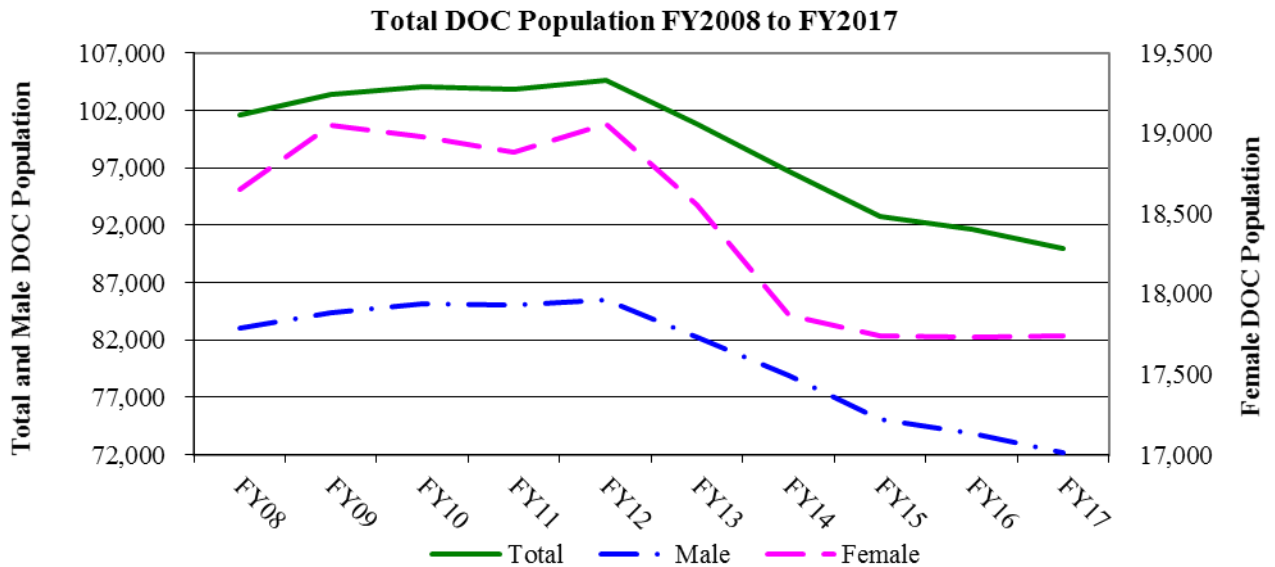
Table 1.1. Total Missouri DOC Population: Counts, Growth, and Percent Change for All Incarcerated and Field Supervised Offenders by Year, FY2008 to FY2017.

Total	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
Incarceration	30,033	30,476	30,418	30,771	31,057	31,435	31,905	32,273	32,837	32,785
Supervision	71,624	72,960	73,683	73,136	73,555	69,420	64,841	60,558	58,765	57,151
Total	101,657	103,436	104,101	103,907	104,612	100,855	96,746	92,831	91,602	89,936
Growth Per Day		4.87	1.82	-0.53	1.93	-10.29	-11.26	-10.73	-3.37	-4.56
Percent Change		1.8%	0.6%	-0.2%	0.7%	-3.6%	-4.1%	-4.0%	-1.3%	-1.8%

Male	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
Incarceration	27,592	28,015	28,079	28,286	28,430	28,692	28,928	29,034	29,453	29,349
Supervision	55,414	56,368	57,043	56,735	57,121	53,605	49,953	46,055	44,414	42,848
Total	83,006	84,383	85,122	85,021	85,551	82,297	78,881	75,089	73,867	72,197
Growth Per Day		3.77	2.02	-0.28	1.45	-8.92	-9.36	-10.39	-3.35	-4.58
Percent Change		1.7%	0.9%	-0.1%	0.6%	-3.8%	-4.2%	-4.8%	-1.6%	-2.3%

Female	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
Incarcerated	2,441	2,461	2,339	2,485	2,627	2,743	2,977	3,239	3,384	3,436
Supervision	16,210	16,592	16,640	16,401	16,434	15,815	14,888	14,503	14,351	14,303
Total	18,651	19,053	18,979	18,886	19,061	18,558	17,865	17,742	17,735	17,739
Growth Per Day		1.10	-0.20	-0.25	0.48	-1.38	-1.90	-0.34	-0.02	0.01
Percent Change		2.2%	-0.4%	-0.5%	0.9%	-2.6%	-3.7%	-0.7%	0.0%	0.0%

Figure 1.1. Trends in Total and Gender-specific Missouri DOC Offender Population, by Fiscal Year, FY2008 to FY2017 (Female data are displayed on secondary [right-hand] axis with a different scale. Note that graphs may be on different scales.)



Incarcerated Population FY2008 to FY2017

The total incarcerated population is 32,785 offenders in FY2017 which is a decrease of 52 offenders from the prior fiscal year and the first decrease since FY2010. The male population decreased by 104 individuals while the female population increased by 52 women. The overall trend for the past ten years is an increase in both the male and female populations with the female population rising faster than the male (Fig. 1.2 and Table 1.2). Since FY2013 an operating bed shortage has existed. In FY2015, the department's conversion of the Community Release Center in Kansas City to a mainline prison eased the shortage. Since that time, the needs of the increasing population have been met with saturation housing.

Supervised Population FY2008 to FY2017

Since September 1, 2012 offenders on probation and parole can earn compliance credits by maintaining good behavior and, thereby, reducing the time to discharge of their sentence (HB1525). As a result, the supervised population shows a decline from 73,555 offenders in FY 2012 to 57,151 in FY 2017--a decrease of over 16,000 supervised offenders (Table 1.3). Previously, declines occur in both the parole and probation populations; for FY2017, the decline occurs only among probationers. The ten-year trends in the male and female supervised populations are similar (Fig. 1.3); however, the rate decreases less for females during the past five years. In FY2017, the female supervised population declines less (-0.3% change) than in the male supervised population (-3.5%) (Table 1.3). Because of an increase in the female parole population in FY2017, the total parole population increases by 0.8%.

Table 1.2. MO Incarcerated Population: Count, Institutional Capacities, Growth, and Percent Change, FY2008 to FY2017.

Total	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
Capacity	30,455	31,143	31,269	31,391	31,316	31,376	31,703	31,673	32,237	32,203
Population	30,033	30,476	30,418	30,771	31,057	31,435	31,905	32,273	32,837	32,785
Net Capacity	422	667	851	620	259	(59)	(202)	(600)	(600)	(582)
Growth Per Day		1.21	-0.16	0.97	0.78	1.04	1.29	1.01	1.55	-0.14
Percent Change		1.5%	-0.2%	1.2%	0.9%	1.2%	1.5%	1.2%	1.7%	-0.2%

Males	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
Capacity	27,955	28,403	28,513	28,667	28,592	28,652	28,866	28,773	29,034	29,043
Population	27,592	28,015	28,079	28,286	28,430	28,692	28,928	29,034	29,453	29,349
Net Capacity	363	388	434	381	162	(40)	(62)	(261)	(419)	(306)
Growth Per Day		1.16	0.18	0.57	0.39	0.72	0.65	0.29	1.15	-0.28
Percent Change		1.5%	0.2%	0.7%	0.5%	0.9%	0.8%	0.4%	1.4%	-0.4%

Females	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
Capacity	2,500	2,740	2,756	2,724	2,724	2,724	2,837	2,900	3,239	3,160
Population	2,441	2,461	2,339	2,485	2,627	2,743	2,977	3,239	3,384	3,436
Net Capacity	59	279	417	239	97	(19)	(140)	(339)	(145)	(276)
Growth Per Day		0.05	-0.33	0.40	0.39	0.32	0.64	0.72	0.40	0.14
Percent Change		0.8%	-5.0%	6.2%	5.7%	4.4%	8.5%	8.8%	4.5%	1.5%

Source: Daily Count Sheets

Figure 1.2. Trends in Total and Gender-specific Incarcerated Populations, FY2008 to FY2017. (Female data are displayed on secondary [right-hand] axis with a different scale.)

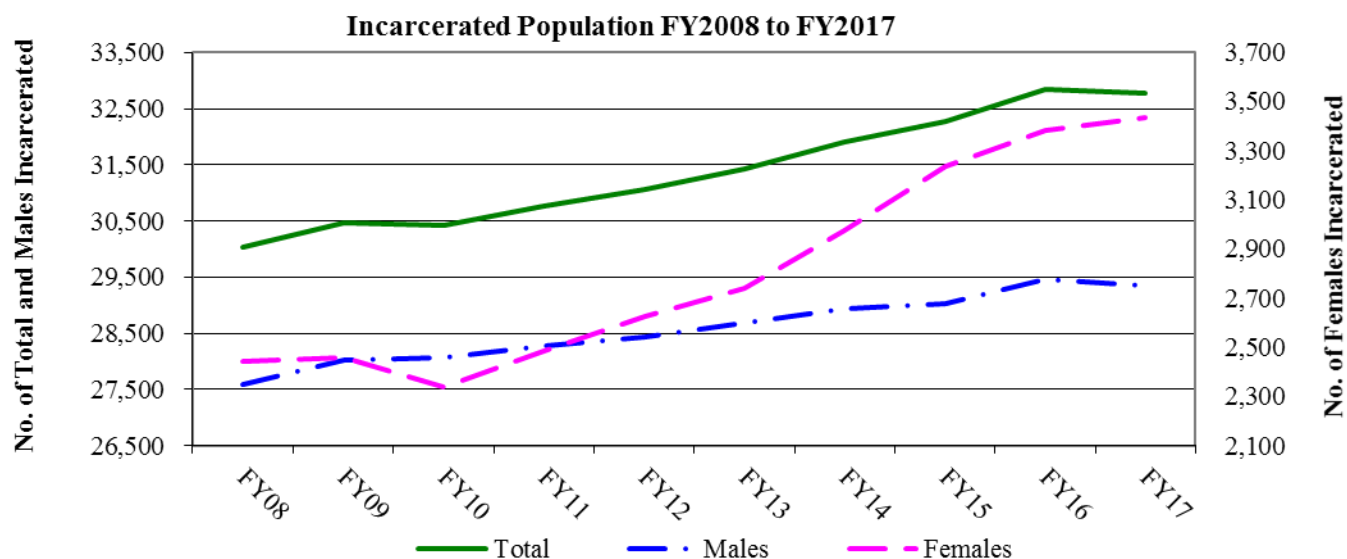


Table 1.3. Total and Gender-specific Supervised Population by Supervision Type, FY2008 to FY2017.

Total	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
Parole	17,494	17,558	17,774	17,703	17,833	16,888	16,172	15,109	14,749	14,874
Probation	51,431	52,742	53,140	52,635	53,021	49,798	45,867	42,623	41,159	39,315
Interstate	2,699	2,660	2,769	2,798	2,701	2,734	2,802	2,826	2,857	2,962
Total	71,624	72,960	73,683	73,136	73,555	69,420	64,841	60,558	58,765	57,151
Growth Per Day	-	3.66	1.98	-1.50	1.15	-11.33	-12.55	-11.73	-4.91	-4.42
Percent Change	-	1.9%	1.0%	-0.7%	0.6%	-5.6%	-6.6%	-6.6%	-3.0%	-2.7%

Males	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
Parole	14,932	14,858	15,018	15,013	15,140	14,320	13,731	12,814	12,395	12,277
Probation	38,396	39,481	39,914	39,597	39,881	37,167	34,080	31,114	29,826	28,305
Interstate	2,086	2,029	2,111	2,125	2,100	2,118	2,142	2,127	2,193	2,266
Total	55,414	56,368	57,043	56,735	57,121	53,605	49,953	46,055	44,414	42,848
Growth Per Day	-	2.61	1.85	-0.84	1.06	-9.63	-10.01	-10.68	-4.50	-4.29
Percent Change	-	1.7%	1.2%	-0.5%	0.7%	-6.2%	-6.8%	-7.8%	-3.6%	-3.5%

Females	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
Parole	2,562	2,700	2,756	2,690	2,693	2,568	2,441	2,295	2,354	2,597
Probation	13,035	13,261	13,226	13,038	13,140	12,631	11,787	11,509	11,333	11,010
Interstate	613	631	658	673	601	616	660	699	664	696
Total	16,210	16,592	16,640	16,401	16,434	15,815	14,888	14,503	14,351	14,303
Growth Per Day	-	1.05	0.13	-0.65	0.09	-1.70	-2.54	-1.05	-0.42	-0.13
Percent Change	-	2.4%	0.3%	-1.4%	0.2%	-3.8%	-5.9%	-2.6%	-1.0%	-0.3%

Figure 1.3. Trends in Total and Gender-specific Supervised Populations, FY2008 to FY2017. (Female data are displayed on secondary [right-hand] axis with different scale.)

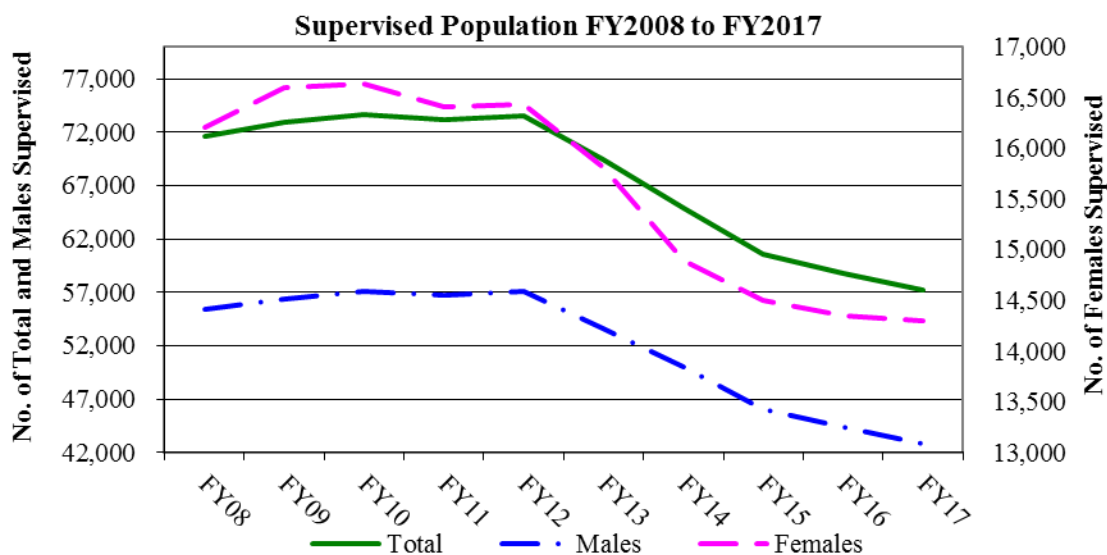
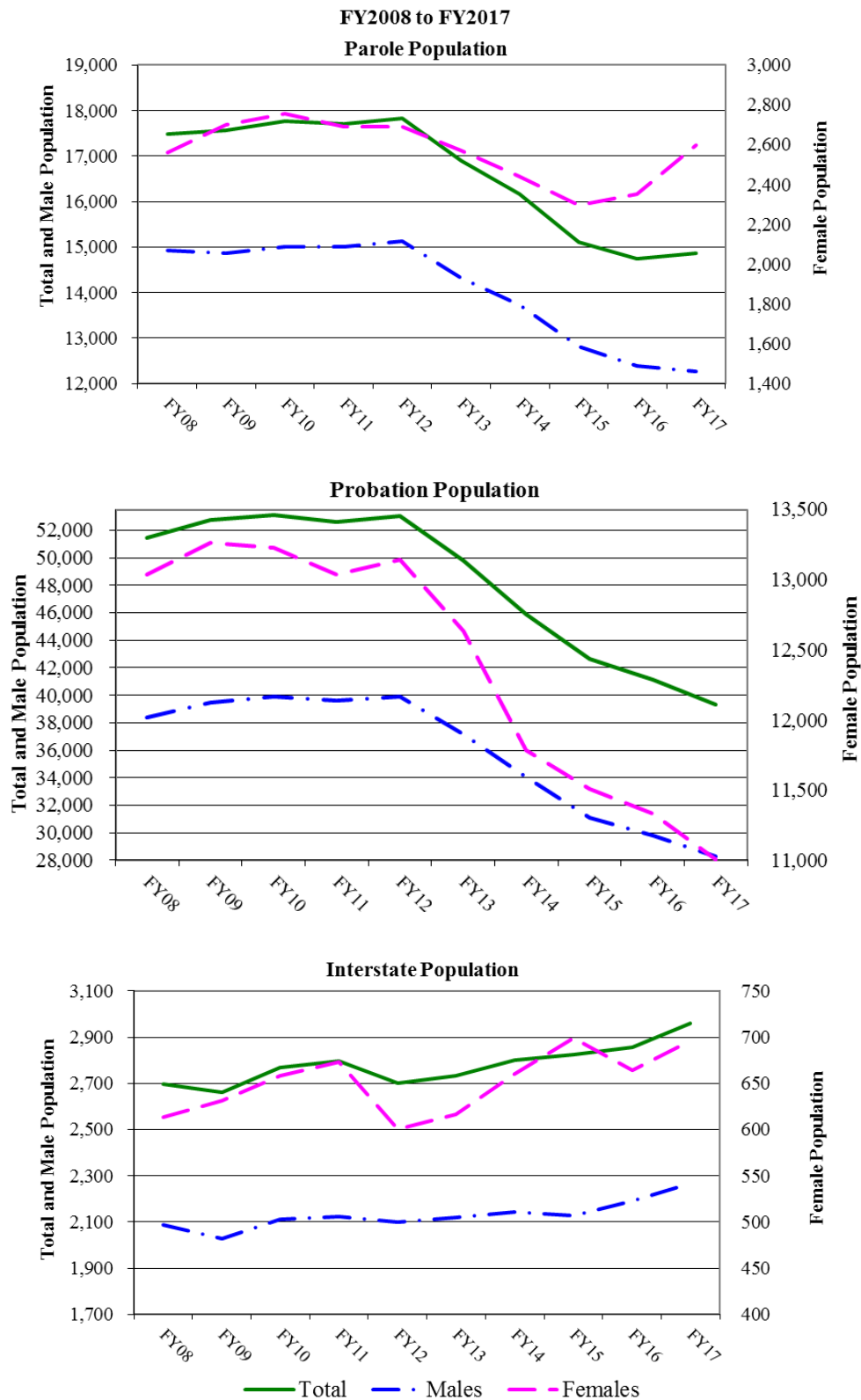


Figure 1.4. Trends in Total and Gender-specific Supervised Offender Populations by Supervision Type, FY2008 to FY2017. (Female data are displayed on secondary [right-hand] axis with different scale. Note that graphs may be on different scales.)



Incarceration Rates and US Comparison

Incarceration rates are a common measure used to compare prison populations among various jurisdictions. Incarceration rate is calculated by determining the number of incarcerated offenders per 100,000 individuals of the general population within the same jurisdiction. These measures are usually by calendar year and may be for the prior year to maintain compatibility with national and state corrections reporting and US Census Bureau estimates.

For 2016, Missouri's total incarceration rate is above the total U.S. incarceration rate. This is true of both white and black offenders as well. The Missouri incarceration rate of Hispanic offenders, however, is only 60% of the U.S. incarceration rate (Table 1.4).

Table 1.4. Missouri general population, incarcerated population and incarceration rate by race/ethnicity for 2016. United States incarceration rates shown for comparison.

	Race				Total ^{††}
	White ⁺	Black ⁺	Hispanic	Other	
Missouri Population for July 1, 2016 [*]	4,974,623	716,382	165,595	236,400	6,093,000
Missouri: Number of Offenders CY 2016 ^{**}	20,565	11,111	593	192	32,461
Missouri: Number of Offenders per 100,000 Pop	413	1,551	358	81	533
Total US: Number of Offenders per 100,000 Pop	223	1,203	584	691	450

^{*}Missouri population estimates, US Census Bureau 7/1/2016

^{**}Missouri offender data based on DOC database offender snapshot June 30, 2016

[†]US offender data based on Bureau of Justice Statistics "Prisoners in 2016"; includes federal prisons

^{††}Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders and persons identifying two or more races

⁺Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin

Missouri's incarceration rate has shown an increase in every year since 2007 whereas nationally, the incarceration rate has been declining. From 2007 to 2016 Missouri's incarceration rate increased by 5.3% compared to a decrease of 11.1% in the national rate. (Table 1.5). As a result of the increasing incarceration rate Missouri's ranking increased from 12th in 2008 to 8th in 2016.

Table 1.5. Total and female incarceration rate and percent change from prior year for Missouri and all US states combined for 2007 - 2016.

Year	Total				Female			
	Missouri		All States		Missouri		All States	
	Rate	% Change	Rate	% Change	Rate	% Change	Rate	% Change
2007	505	-1.8%	447	0.7%	83	-3.1%	61	1.3%
2008	507	0.3%	447	0.0%	80	-3.6%	61	-0.3%
2009	510	0.7%	443	-0.8%	79	-1.3%	60	-2.1%
2010	511	0.1%	439	-1.0%	80	1.5%	59	-1.5%
2011	512	0.4%	429	-2.2%	84	4.4%	58	-2.3%
2012	518	1.1%	417	-2.7%	88	4.7%	56	-3.5%
2013	521	0.5%	416	-0.3%	90	2.6%	57	1.8%
2014	526	0.9%	412	-1.1%	100	11.3%	58	1.7%
2015	530	0.8%	402	-2.3%	105	4.7%	57	-1.1%
2016	532	0.4%	397	-1.2%	107	1.9%	57	0.0%
Avg. Annual Change		0.3%					-0.6%	

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2016

BJS CSTAT tool, File name: QT_imprisonment rate_total, QT_imprisonment rate_female

Figure 1.5. Ten-year trends in incarceration rates for Missouri and all fifty states combined from 2007 to 2016.

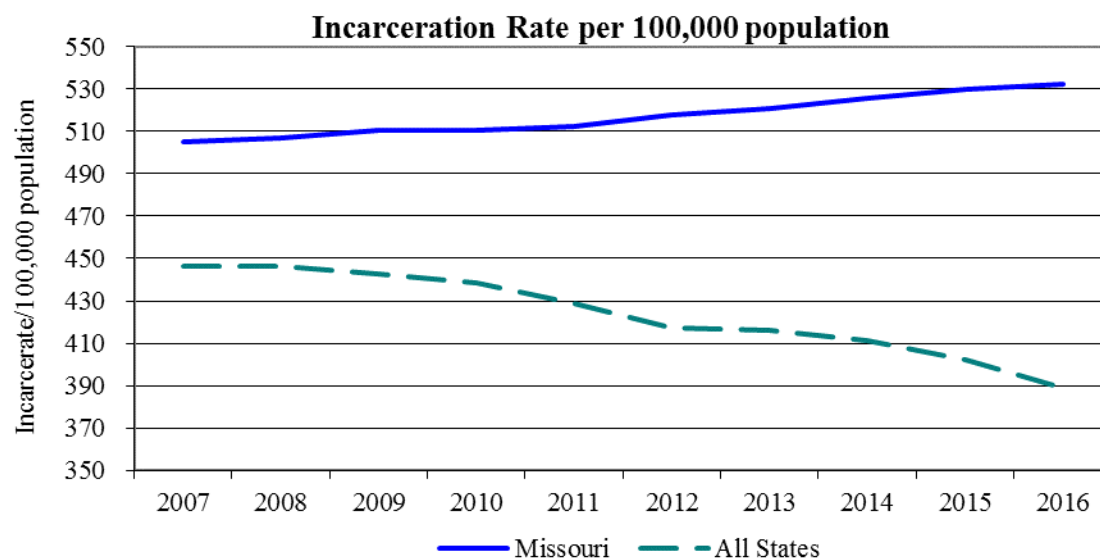


Table 1.6. Total incarcerated population and incarceration rate by state for 2007, 2015 and 2016, ranked in order of incarceration rate. Change from 2007-2016 and 2015-2016 includes the change in number of offenders and percent change.

Rank	State	Population			Change, 2007-2016		Change, 2015-2016		Incarceration Rate * 2016
		2007	2015	2016	10-yr Change	Percent Change	Annual Change	Percent Change	
1	Louisiana	37,341	38,030	35,682	-1,659	-4.44%	-2,348	-6.2%	760
2	Oklahoma	24,197	27,650	26,871	2,674	11.05%	-779	-2.8%	673
3	Mississippi	21,502	18,793	19,192	-2,310	-10.74%	399	2.1%	624
4	Arizona	35,490	42,259	42,320	6,830	19.24%	61	0.1%	585
5	Arkansas	14,310	17,874	17,537	3,227	22.55%	-337	-1.9%	583
6	Alabama	28,605	31,771	28,883	278	0.97%	-2,888	-9.1%	571
7	Texas	161,695	166,043	163,703	2,008	1.24%	-2,340	-1.4%	563
8	Missouri	29,844	31,942	32,461	2,617	8.77%	519	1.6%	532
9	Kentucky	21,823	21,657	23,022	1,199	5.49%	1,365	6.3%	518
10	Georgia	54,232	52,949	53,627	-605	-1.12%	678	1.3%	512
11	Florida	98,219	102,870	99,974	1,755	1.79%	-2,896	-2.8%	481
12	Nevada	13,245	12,537	13,757	512	3.87%	1,220	9.7%	460
13	Ohio	50,731	51,519	52,175	1,444	2.85%	656	1.3%	449
14	Virginia	37,984	37,544	37,813	-171	-0.45%	269	0.7%	448
15	South Dakota	3,306	3,608	3,831	525	15.88%	223	6.2%	440
16	Idaho	7,319	8,117	8,252	933	12.75%	135	1.7%	435
17	Delaware	4,201	6,955	6,585	2,384	56.75%	-370	-5.3%	428
18	Tennessee	26,267	28,769	28,203	1,936	7.37%	-566	-2.0%	422
19	Michigan	50,233	43,390	41,122	-9,111	-18.14%	-2,268	-5.2%	414
20	South Carolina	23,314	21,401	20,858	-2,456	-10.53%	-543	-2.5%	408
21	Wyoming	2,084	2,383	2,374	290	13.92%	-9	-0.4%	406
22	West Virginia	6,049	6,896	7,162	1,113	18.40%	266	3.9%	392
23	Indiana	27,114	29,271	25,546	-1,568	-5.78%	-3,725	-12.7%	384
24	Pennsylvania	45,446	50,694	49,244	3,798	8.36%	-1,450	-2.9%	383
25	Wisconsin	22,307	22,597	23,377	1,070	4.80%	780	3.5%	383
26	Oregon	13,918	15,075	15,166	1,248	8.97%	91	0.6%	367
27	Montana	3,431	3,699	3,814	383	11.16%	115	3.1%	364
28	Colorado	22,841	20,646	19,981	-2,860	-12.52%	-665	-3.2%	356
29	Illinois	45,215	48,278	43,657	-1,558	-3.45%	-4,621	-9.6%	341
30	North Carolina	33,016	37,096	35,697	2,681	8.12%	-1,399	-3.8%	339
31	New Mexico	6,225	7,021	7,055	830	13.33%	34	0.5%	335
32	California	172,856	136,085	130,390	-42,466	-24.57%	-5,695	-4.2%	331
33	Kansas	8,696	9,877	9,920	1,224	14.08%	43	0.4%	331
34	Maryland	22,780	21,011	19,994	-2,786	-12.23%	-1,017	-4.8%	329
35	Connecticut	14,397	16,636	14,957	560	3.89%	-1,679	-10.1%	290
36	Iowa	8,732	8,838	9,031	299	3.42%	193	2.2%	286
37	Alaska	3,072	5,794	4,434	1,362	44.34%	-1,360	-23.5%	281
38	Nebraska	4,329	5,441	5,302	973	22.48%	-139	-2.6%	274
39	Washington	17,757	18,120	19,104	1,347	7.59%	984	5.4%	259
40	New York	62,174	52,518	50,716	-11,458	-18.43%	-1,802	-3.4%	256
41	Hawaii	4,367	5,866	5,602	1,235	28.28%	-264	-4.5%	254
42	North Dakota	1,416	1,718	1,791	375	26.48%	73	4.2%	234
43	New Jersey	26,827	21,590	19,786	-7,041	-26.25%	-1,804	-8.4%	221
44	New Hampshire	2,930	2,963	2,818	-112	-3.82%	-145	-4.9%	211
45	Utah	6,421	7,031	6,182	-239	-3.72%	-849	-12.1%	201
46	Vermont	1,618	1,979	1,735	117	7.23%	-244	-12.3%	197
47	Rhode Island	2,481	3,359	3,103	622	25.07%	-256	-7.6%	192
48	Minnesota	9,468	10,637	10,592	1,124	11.87%	-45	-0.4%	191
49	Massachusetts	9,872	10,713	9,403	-469	-4.75%	-1,310	-12.2%	156
50	Maine	1,950	2,242	2,404	454	23.28%	162	7.2%	137

*Incarceration rate = number of offenders per 100,000 general resident population

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2016.

BJS CSTAT Tool Quick Tables

Missouri's female incarceration rate has also been higher than the average of all states for each year in the ten-year span (Table 1.5). The female incarceration rate, on average, has slowly declined for all states while Missouri has experienced an increase since 2010 (Fig. 1.6). Over the past ten years, the female population has increased 32.5% in our state (Table 1.7). When looking at female incarceration rates by state, Missouri now returns to fifth (to the 2014 level) (Table 1.7.). This reflects expanding incarcerated female populations in South Dakota.

The incarceration rate for males increased 1.0% from 2015 to 2016 and now ranks 9th – down from 8th in 2015. This reflects an increasing incarceration rate for males in Georgia. Over a ten-year period from 2007 to 2016, the incarcerated population has increased more than 6% which is a much slower increase than the female population.

Figure 1.6. Ten year trends in female incarceration rates for Missouri and all fifty states combined from 2007 to 2016.

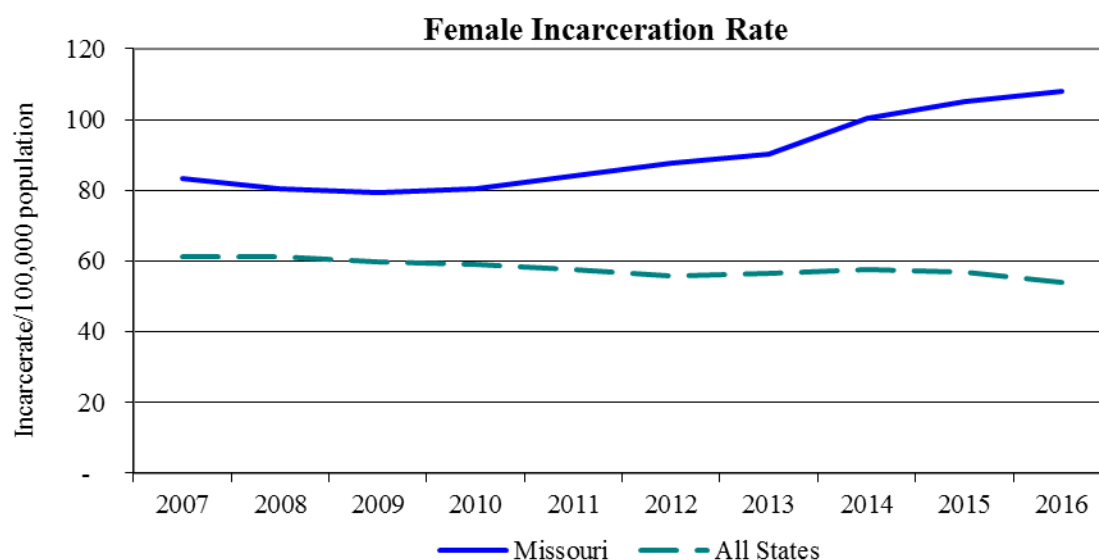


Table 1.7. Female incarcerated population and incarceration rate by state for 2014 and 2015, ranked in order of incarceration rate. Change from 2014 to 2015 includes the change in number of offenders and percent change.

Rank	State	Population			Change, 2007-2016		Change, 2015-2016		Incarceration Rate* 2015
		2007	2015	2016	10-yr Change	Percent Change	Annual Change	Percent Change	
1	Oklahoma	2,411	2,851	3,037	626	26.0%	186	6.5%	149
2	Kentucky	2,323	2,573	2,942	619	26.6%	369	14.3%	130
3	South Dakota	369	409	498	129	35.0%	89	21.8%	115
4	Idaho	800	1,037	1,013	213	26.6%	-24	-2.3%	113
5	Missouri	2,518	3,106	3,337	819	32.5%	231	7.4%	107
6	Arizona	3,113	3,964	3,997	884	28.4%	33	0.8%	106
7	Wyoming	246	277	286	40	16.3%	9	3.2%	100
8	West Virginia	631	831	876	245	38.8%	45	5.4%	95
9	Texas	11,700	14,326	14,335	2,635	22.5%	9	0.1%	92
10	Arkansas	1,066	1,398	1,376	310	29.1%	-22	-1.6%	90
11	Alabama	2,030	2,589	2,377	347	17.1%	-212	-8.2%	88
12	Nevada	1,177	1,085	1,267	90	7.6%	182	16.8%	83
13	Louisiana	2,451	2,075	1,981	-470	-19.2%	-94	-4.5%	83
14	Mississippi	1,835	1,345	1,369	-466	-25.4%	24	1.8%	82
15	Tennessee	1,923	2,609	2,722	799	41.5%	113	4.3%	79
16	Montana	298	388	409	111	37.2%	21	5.4%	79
17	Ohio	3,822	4,208	4,594	772	20.2%	386	9.2%	77
18	Virginia	2,929	3,015	3,109	180	6.1%	94	3.1%	73
19	Georgia	3,545	3,511	3,788	243	6.9%	277	7.9%	70
20	Colorado	2,335	1,908	1,903	-432	-18.5%	-5	-0.3%	68
21	New Mexico	539	673	711	172	31.9%	38	5.6%	66
22	Indiana	2,295	2,875	2,205	-90	-3.9%	-670	-23.3%	65
23	Florida	6,854	7,303	6,863	9	0.1%	-440	-6.0%	65
24	Oregon	1,058	1,276	1,304	246	23.3%	28	2.2%	63
25	North Dakota	147	204	213	66	44.9%	9	4.4%	57
26	Kansas	625	794	869	244	39.0%	75	9.4%	55
27	South Carolina	1,456	1,369	1,474	18	1.2%	105	7.7%	54
28	Iowa	717	752	821	104	14.5%	69	9.2%	52
29	Hawaii	504	668	668	164	32.5%	0	0.0%	50
30	Wisconsin	1,411	1,378	1,488	77	5.5%	110	8.0%	48
31	North Carolina	1,901	2,641	2,712	811	42.7%	71	2.7%	48
32	Washington	1,508	1,454	1,658	150	9.9%	204	14.0%	45
33	Michigan	2,080	2,123	2,242	162	7.8%	119	5.6%	44
34	Pennsylvania	2,422	2,758	2,863	441	18.2%	105	3.8%	43
35	Nebraska	366	440	424	58	15.8%	-16	-3.6%	43
36	Delaware	212	594	538	326	153.8%	-56	-9.4%	41
37	Illinois	2,824	2,888	2,613	-211	-7.5%	-275	-9.5%	40
38	New Hampshire	197	248	227	30	15.2%	-21	-8.5%	34
39	Connecticut	816	1,126	1,065	249	30.5%	-61	-5.4%	31
40	Alaska	272	703	410	138	50.7%	-293	-41.7%	30
41	California	11,305	6,382	5,903	-5,402	-47.8%	-479	-7.5%	30
42	Minnesota	602	736	774	172	28.6%	38	5.2%	28
43	Utah	616	662	405	-211	-34.3%	-257	-38.8%	26
44	Vermont	77	156	135	58	75.3%	-21	-13.5%	26
45	Maryland	1,140	911	822	-318	-27.9%	-89	-9.8%	26
46	Maine	119	179	235	116	97.5%	56	31.3%	23
47	New York	2,692	2,326	2,274	-418	-15.5%	-52	-2.2%	22
48	New Jersey	1,410	1,019	834	-576	-40.9%	-185	-18.2%	18
49	Massachusetts	434	728	583	149	34.3%	-145	-19.9%	13
50	Rhode Island	114	158	176	62	54.4%	18	11.4%	13

*Incarceration rate = number of offenders per 100,000 general resident population

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2016.

BJS CSTAT Tool Quick Tables

Table 1.8. Male incarcerated population and incarceration rate by state for 2007, 2015 and 2016, ranked in order of incarceration rate. Change from 2014 to 201 includes the change in number of offenders and percent change.

Rank	State	Population			Change, 2007-2016		Change, 2015-2016		Incarceration Rate * 2015
		2007	2015	2016	10-yr Change	Percent Change	Annual Change	Percent Change	
1	Louisiana	34,890	35,955	33,701	-1,189	-3.4%	-2,254	-6.3%	1,469
2	Oklahoma	21,786	24,799	23,834	2,048	9.4%	-965	-3.9%	1,207
3	Mississippi	19,667	17,448	17,823	-1,844	-9.4%	375	2.1%	1,200
4	Arkansas	13,244	16,476	16,161	2,917	22.0%	-315	-1.9%	1,095
5	Alabama	26,575	29,182	26,506	-69	-0.3%	-2,676	-9.2%	1,085
6	Arizona	32,377	38,295	38,323	5,946	18.4%	28	0.1%	1,071
7	Texas	149,995	151,717	149,368	-627	-0.4%	-2,349	-1.5%	1,040
8	Georgia	50,687	49,438	49,839	-848	-1.7%	401	0.8%	978
9	Missouri	27,326	28,836	29,124	1,798	6.6%	288	1.0%	971
10	Florida	91,365	95,567	93,111	1,746	1.9%	-2,456	-2.6%	917
11	Kentucky	19,500	19,084	20,080	580	3.0%	996	5.2%	916
12	Delaware	3,989	6,361	6,047	2,058	51.6%	-314	-4.9%	841
13	Virginia	35,055	34,529	34,704	-351	-1.0%	175	0.5%	837
14	Ohio	46,909	47,311	47,581	672	1.4%	270	0.6%	835
15	Nevada	12,068	11,452	12,490	422	3.5%	1,038	9.1%	835
16	Michigan	48,153	41,267	38,880	-9,273	-19.3%	-2,387	-5.8%	795
17	South Carolina	21,858	20,032	19,384	-2,474	-11.3%	-648	-3.2%	784
18	Tennessee	24,344	26,160	25,481	1,137	4.7%	-679	-2.6%	782
19	South Dakota	2,937	3,199	3,333	396	13.5%	134	4.2%	758
20	Idaho	6,519	7,080	7,239	720	11.0%	159	2.2%	755
21	Pennsylvania	43,024	47,936	46,381	3,357	7.8%	-1,555	-3.2%	737
22	Wisconsin	20,896	21,219	21,889	993	4.8%	670	3.2%	721
23	Indiana	24,819	26,396	23,341	-1,478	-6.0%	-3,055	-11.6%	712
24	Wyoming	1,838	2,106	2,088	250	13.6%	-18	-0.9%	700
25	West Virginia	5,418	6,065	6,286	868	16.0%	221	3.6%	695
26	Oregon	12,860	13,799	13,862	1,002	7.8%	63	0.5%	678
27	Illinois	42,391	45,390	41,044	-1,347	-3.2%	-4,346	-9.6%	653
28	Maryland	21,640	20,100	19,172	-2,468	-11.4%	-928	-4.6%	651
29	North Carolina	31,115	34,455	32,985	1,870	6.0%	-1,470	-4.3%	647
30	Montana	3,133	3,311	3,405	272	8.7%	94	2.8%	646
31	Colorado	20,506	18,738	18,078	-2,428	-11.8%	-660	-3.5%	640
32	California	161,551	129,703	124,487	-37,064	-22.9%	-5,216	-4.0%	636
33	Kansas	8,071	9,083	9,051	980	12.1%	-32	-0.4%	610
34	New Mexico	5,686	6,348	6,344	658	11.6%	-4	-0.1%	609
35	Connecticut	13,581	15,510	13,892	311	2.3%	-1,618	-10.4%	562
36	Iowa	8,015	8,086	8,210	195	2.4%	124	1.5%	523
37	Alaska	2,800	5,091	4,024	1,224	43.7%	-1,067	-21.0%	510
38	Nebraska	3,963	5,001	4,878	915	23.1%	-123	-2.5%	506
39	New York	59,482	50,192	48,442	-11,040	-18.6%	-1,750	-3.5%	504
40	Washington	16,249	16,666	17,446	1,197	7.4%	780	4.7%	473
41	Hawaii	3,863	5,198	4,934	1,071	27.7%	-264	-5.1%	455
42	New Jersey	25,417	20,571	18,952	-6,465	-25.4%	-1,619	-7.9%	433
43	North Dakota	1,269	1,514	1,578	309	24.3%	64	4.2%	403
44	New Hampshire	2,733	2,715	2,591	-142	-5.2%	-124	-4.6%	391
45	Rhode Island	2,367	3,201	2,927	560	23.7%	-274	-8.6%	382
46	Utah	5,805	6,369	5,777	-28	-0.5%	-592	-9.3%	373
47	Vermont	1,541	1,823	1,600	59	3.8%	-223	-12.2%	372
48	Minnesota	8,866	9,901	9,818	952	10.7%	-83	-0.8%	356
49	Massachusetts	9,438	9,985	8,820	-618	-6.5%	-1,165	-11.7%	308
50	Maine	1,831	2,063	2,169	338	18.5%	106	5.1%	256

*Incarceration rate = number of male offenders per 100,000 general male resident population

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2016.

BJS CSTAT Tool Quick Tables

Incarceration Rates and Felony Sentencing Rates in Missouri

Incarceration and felony sentencing rates are calculated using both the offender population and general population. Incarceration rates are calculated using the number of offenders incarcerated for a felony offense on a particular day. This measure includes offenders revoked from probation or parole and is often influenced by the time offenders are incarcerated.

Felony sentencing rates are calculated using the number of offenders sentenced to probation or prison for a new felony offense in a year. Both measures are reported as the number of offenders per 100,000 of the general population for the jurisdiction. It is important to recognize this distinction since a county may have a high sentencing rate but relatively low incarceration rate due to a high number of probation sentences.

Also of note is that a county with a high number of offenders but also a large general population will have a relatively low incarceration or sentencing rate (Fig. 1.7). For example, St. Louis County has the second highest number of incarcerated offenders in FY2017. But with a general population nearly one million, the incarceration rate ranks only 102nd in the state (Table 1.9). St. Louis City has only one-third the general population and the highest number of offenders. This results in St. Louis City having an incarceration rate that is over four times greater than St. Louis County and the third highest in the state.

By comparison, sentencing rates include felony prison and felony probation sentences and, thus, provide a more holistic picture of all felonies within a jurisdiction in that year. This causes different ranks for counties from the incarceration rate ranking. For instance, New Madrid County is one of only two counties in the top tier for both incarceration and felony sentencing rates. Though New Madrid is not particularly populous, the relatively large numbers of felony sentences in FY17 produce the highest felony sentencing rate (Table 1.10, Fig. 1.8).

Table 1.9. Incarcerated Population, Incarceration Rate and General Population by Missouri Counties as of June 30, 2017. (Ranking is based on incarceration rate.)

Incarceration Rate by Sentencing County, June 30, 2017

County	Rank	Prison Population	Population Estimate	Incarceration Rate	County	Rank	Prison Population	Population Estimate	Incarceration Rate
Adair	69	127	25,359	501	Livingston	6	181	15,235	1,188
Andrew	97	54	17,350	311	Macon	92	56	15,170	369
Atchison	107	13	5,293	246	Madison	67	63	12,443	506
Audrain	39	180	26,021	692	Maries	98	27	8,858	305
Barry	72	172	35,732	481	Marion	24	247	28,894	855
Barton	86	48	11,908	403	McDonald	66	115	22,620	508
Bates	48	101	16,417	615	Mercer	26	30	3,699	811
Benton	50	114	18,839	605	Miller	41	172	25,206	682
Bollinger	82	52	12,052	431	Mississippi	11	152	13,799	1,102
Boone	60	925	176,594	524	Moniteau	73	77	16,018	481
Buchanan	16	874	88,938	983	Monroe	74	41	8,558	479
Butler	18	396	42,739	927	Montgomery	9	132	11,620	1,136
Caldwell	29	70	9,062	772	Morgan	33	150	20,213	742
Callaway	42	301	45,078	668	New Madrid	2	257	17,915	1,435
Camden	70	221	44,497	497	Newton	106	155	58,694	264
Cape Girardeau	46	510	78,913	646	Nodaway	96	76	22,670	335
Carroll	38	62	8,913	696	Oregon	109	25	10,789	232
Carter	111	14	6,168	227	Osage	114	24	13,664	176
Cass	108	250	102,845	243	Ozark	49	56	9,237	606
Cedar	80	62	14,016	442	Pemiscot	8	200	17,073	1,171
Chariton	61	39	7,516	519	Perry	84	80	19,285	415
Christian	95	290	84,401	344	Pettis	37	297	42,213	704
Clark	78	30	6,723	446	Phelps	20	404	44,608	906
Clay	99	727	239,085	304	Pike	30	141	18,438	765
Clinton	83	87	20,610	422	Platte	88	389	98,309	396
Cole	59	410	76,631	535	Polk	56	174	31,285	556
Cooper	27	139	17,712	785	Pulaski	52	300	52,654	570
Crawford	14	250	24,302	1,029	Putnam	62	25	4,853	515
Dade	90	29	7,631	380	Ralls	43	68	10,224	665
Dallas	53	93	16,448	565	Randolph	12	273	24,989	1,092
Daviess	19	76	8,209	926	Ray	63	117	22,754	514
Dekalb	17	117	12,613	928	Reynolds	44	42	6,455	651
Dent	23	132	15,387	858	Ripley	55	77	13,817	557
Douglas	81	59	13,358	442	Saline	5	287	22,980	1,249
Dunklin	4	405	30,535	1,326	Schuyler	110	10	4,394	228
Franklin	91	383	102,838	372	Scotland	58	27	4,932	547
Gasconade	100	45	14,808	304	Scott	28	303	38,745	782
Gentry	101	20	6,661	300	Shannon	113	15	8,168	184
Greene	57	1,605	288,690	556	Shelby	51	36	6,082	592
Grundy	40	70	10,165	689	St. Charles	103	1,135	390,918	290
Harrison	32	64	8,556	748	St. Clair	34	68	9,272	733
Henry	15	216	21,594	1,000	St. Francois	7	782	66,627	1,174
Hickory	76	42	9,269	453	St. Louis	102	2,933	998,581	294
Holt	77	20	4,448	450	St. Louis City	3	4,453	311,404	1,430
Howard	85	41	10,058	408	Ste. Genevieve	54	101	18,030	560
Howell	104	110	40,210	274	Stoddard	21	261	29,588	882
Iron	22	86	10,022	858	Stone	71	150	31,047	483
Jackson	87	2,770	691,801	400	Sullivan	64	32	6,262	511
Jasper	89	465	119,111	390	Taney	45	354	54,735	647
Jefferson	94	782	224,226	349	Texas	31	196	25,775	760
Johnson	79	239	53,942	443	Vernon	68	104	20,723	502
Knox	115	5	3,934	127	Warren	10	377	33,802	1,115
Laclede	25	299	35,490	842	Washington	13	260	24,839	1,047
Lafayette	1	476	32,618	1,459	Wayne	35	95	13,139	723
Lawrence	36	276	38,381	719	Webster	75	182	38,106	478
Lewis	105	27	10,134	266	Worth	112	4	2,024	198
Lincoln	93	203	55,267	367	Wright	47	114	18,286	623
Linn	65	62	12,164	510	Total*		32,637	6,093,000	536

Population Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division, file name: PEP_2016_PEPANNRES

Note: With each new issue of July 1 estimates, the census revise estimates for years back to the last census. Previously published estimates are superseded. Offender populations exclude out of state offenders.

Figure 1.7. Map of Missouri counties shaded by range of incarceration rates as of June 30, 2017. Incarceration rate is number of incarcerations per 100,000 general population. Legend includes number and percent of counties falling within each range.

Missouri Counties Incarceration Rate FY2017

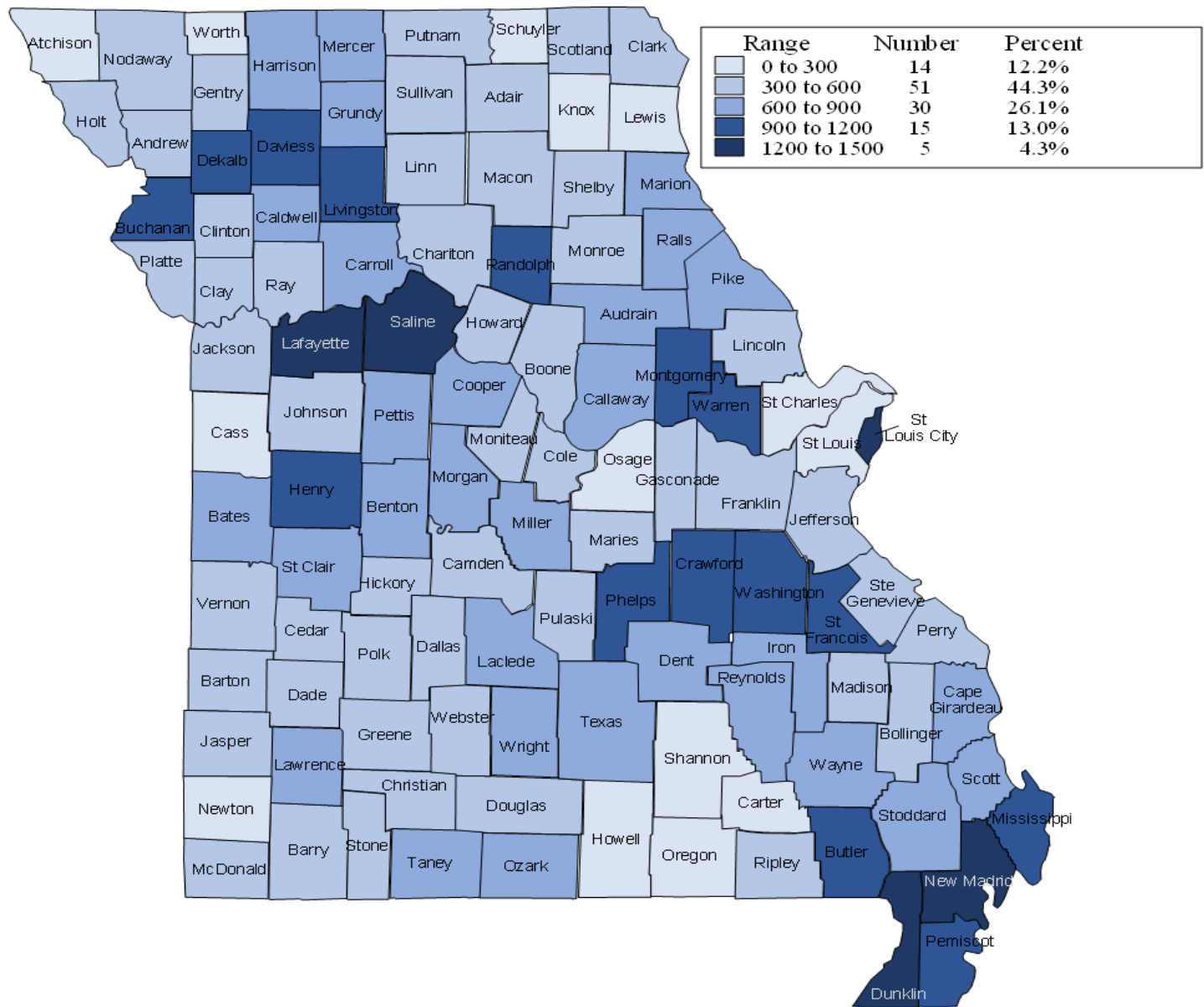


Table 1.10. Felony Sentences to Prison or Probation Received by the Missouri Department of Corrections, General Population and Sentencing Rate for FY2017. (Sentences exclude revocations and ranking is based on sentencing rate.)

Felony Sentencing Rate by Sentencing County FY2017

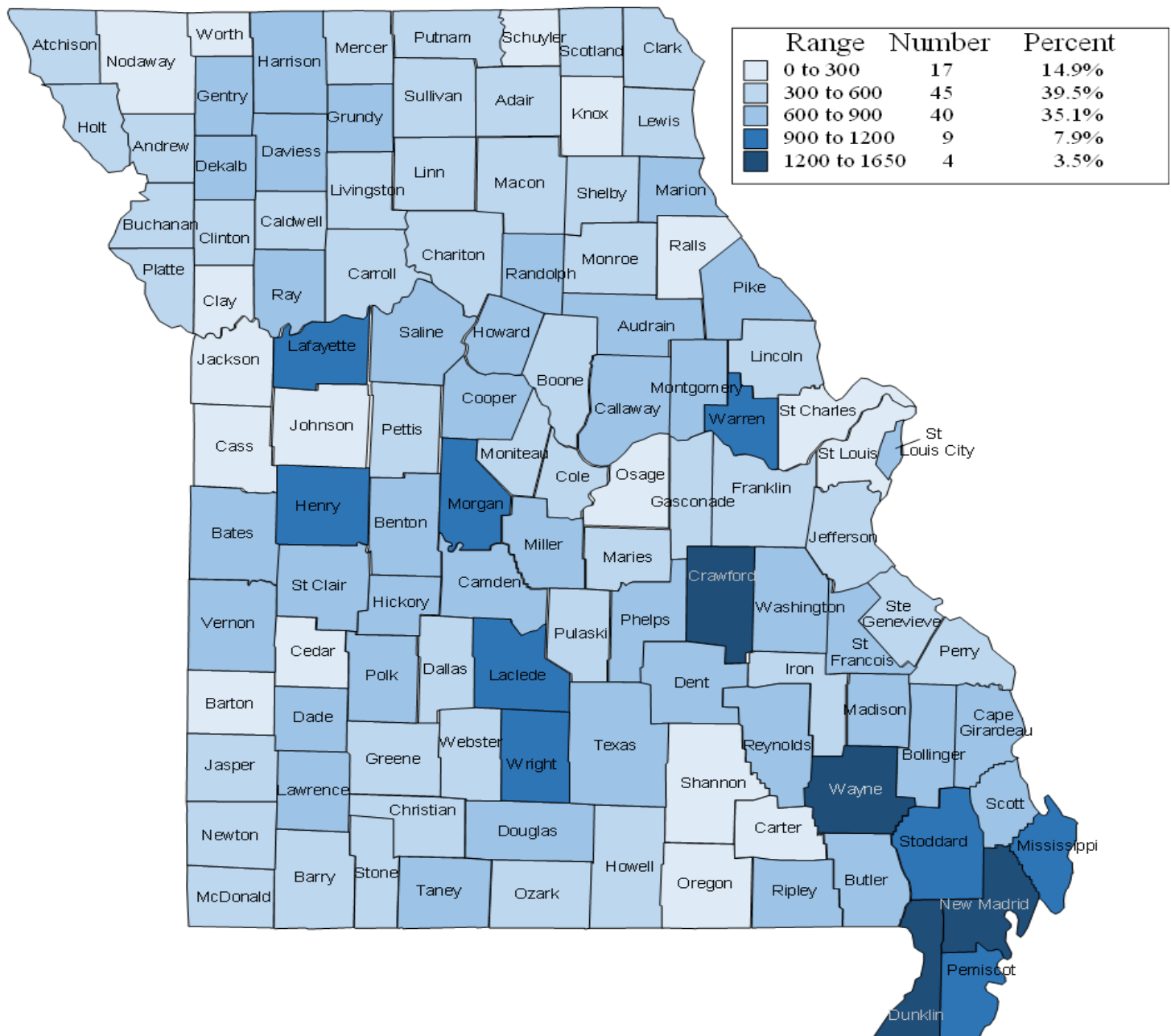
County	Rank	Felony Sentences	Population Estimate	Sentencing Rate	County	Rank	Felony Sentences	Population Estimate	Sentencing Rate
Adair	82	106	25,359	418	Livingston	56	88	15,235	578
Andrew	67	89	17,350	513	Macon	80	65	15,170	428
Atchison	77	24	5,293	453	Madison	51	75	12,443	603
Audrain	29	191	26,021	734	Maries	89	34	8,858	384
Barry	70	180	35,732	504	Marion	31	202	28,894	699
Barton	112	29	11,908	244	McDonald	63	118	22,620	522
Bates	28	121	16,417	737	Mercer	66	19	3,699	514
Benton	36	127	18,839	674	Miller	21	201	25,206	797
Bollinger	43	77	12,052	639	Mississippi	6	153	13,799	1,109
Boone	84	715	176,594	405	Moniteau	75	75	16,018	468
Buchanan	54	529	88,938	595	Monroe	73	41	8,558	479
Butler	17	352	42,739	824	Montgomery	20	94	11,620	809
Caldwell	60	51	9,062	563	Morgan	10	190	20,213	940
Callaway	52	271	45,078	601	New Madrid	1	294	17,915	1,641
Camden	47	274	44,497	616	Newton	97	186	58,694	317
Cape Girardeau	48	483	78,913	612	Nodaway	99	68	22,670	300
Carroll	58	51	8,913	572	Oregon	105	30	10,789	278
Carter	106	17	6,168	276	Osage	115	15	13,664	110
Cass	102	304	102,845	296	Ozark	64	48	9,237	520
Cedar	110	35	14,016	250	Pemiscot	11	160	17,073	937
Chariton	86	30	7,516	399	Perry	81	82	19,285	425
Christian	83	343	84,401	406	Pettis	59	238	42,213	564
Clark	69	34	6,723	506	Phelps	25	338	44,608	758
Clay	113	539	239,085	225	Pike	46	114	18,438	618
Clinton	98	64	20,610	311	Platte	93	335	98,309	341
Cole	78	338	76,631	441	Polk	44	199	31,285	636
Cooper	22	141	17,712	796	Pulaski	55	305	52,654	579
Crawford	4	303	24,302	1,247	Putnam	62	26	4,853	536
Dade	50	46	7,631	603	Ralls	109	26	10,224	254
Dallas	92	58	16,448	353	Randolph	16	207	24,989	828
Daviess	34	56	8,209	682	Ray	39	149	22,754	655
Dekalb	32	87	12,613	690	Reynolds	35	44	6,455	682
Dent	38	101	15,387	656	Ripley	37	91	13,817	659
Douglas	30	97	13,358	726	Saline	18	187	22,980	814
Dunklin	2	443	30,535	1,451	Schuyler	101	13	4,394	296
Franklin	76	475	102,838	462	Scotland	72	24	4,932	487
Gasconade	91	54	14,808	365	Scott	19	315	38,745	813
Gentry	53	40	6,661	601	Shannon	103	24	8,168	294
Greene	87	1,152	288,690	399	Shelby	57	35	6,082	575
Grundy	26	77	10,165	758	St. Charles	104	1,112	390,918	284
Harrison	15	75	8,556	877	St. Clair	14	82	9,272	884
Henry	5	244	21,594	1,130	St. Francois	45	415	66,627	623
Hickory	49	56	9,269	604	St. Louis	108	2,584	998,581	259
Holt	85	18	4,448	405	St. Louis City	41	2,005	311,404	644
Howard	27	75	10,058	746	Ste. Genevieve	71	89	18,030	494
Howell	88	157	40,210	390	Stoddard	9	286	29,588	967
Iron	68	51	10,022	509	Stone	65	160	31,047	515
Jackson	107	1,880	691,801	272	Sullivan	74	30	6,262	479
Jasper	94	401	119,111	337	Taney	40	356	54,735	650
Jefferson	90	831	224,226	371	Texas	23	205	25,775	795
Johnson	100	161	53,942	298	Vernon	42	133	20,723	642
Knox	114	5	3,934	127	Warren	8	335	33,802	991
Laclede	13	322	35,490	907	Washington	33	170	24,839	684
Lafayette	7	356	32,618	1,091	Wayne	3	166	13,139	1,263
Lawrence	24	291	38,381	758	Webster	61	206	38,106	541
Lewis	96	34	10,134	336	Worth	111	5	2,024	247
Lincoln	95	186	55,267	337	Wright	12	171	18,286	935
Linn	79	53	12,164	436	Total*		27,118	6,093,000	445

Population Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division, file name: PEP_2016_PEPANNRES

Note: With each new issue of July 1 estimates, the census revise estimates for years back to the last census. Previously published estimates are superseded. Offender populations exclude out of state offenders.

Figure 1.8. Map of Missouri counties shaded by range of felony sentencing rates as of June 30, 2017. Felony sentencing rate is number of sentences per 100,000 general population. Legend includes number and percent of counties falling within each range.

Missouri Counties Felony Sentencing Rate FY2017



2. Institutional Population

Demographics

The incarcerated female and male populations differ in racial/ethnic composition. On June 30, 2017, black offenders represent a lower percent in the female institutional population (14.7%) than they do in the male institutional population (36.4%). The reverse is true of white offenders; white offenders represent a greater proportion in the female population (81.0%) than in the male population (61.4%). All other races account for less than 5% of both male and female populations (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1. Institutional Population by Gender and Race/ethnicity on June 30, 2017.

Race	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	12	60	72	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Black	504	10,675	11,179	14.7%	36.4%	34.1%
Hispanic*	107	511	618	3.1%	1.7%	1.9%
Native American	28	77	105	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%
Unknown	1	22	23	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
White	2,788	18,020	20,808	81.0%	61.4%	63.4%
Total	3,440	29,365	32,805	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Offenders identifying themselves as having a Hispanic ethnicity have been counted in the Hispanic race category

Commitment age is the age on admission to an institution in a new commitment cycle. As seen in Table 2.2, ninety percent of the total incarcerated population enters a DOC correctional facility between 18 to 49 years of age. The most common age at prison commitment is 20 to 24 years for males (22.6% of total males) and between 25 and 29 years for females (22.5% of all females). Offenders, less than 20 years old at the time of commitment, account for 8.2 % of the incarcerated population. Persons committed age 60 or older represent 1.5% of the population.

Table 2.3 displays current age data on incarcerated offenders. The current population age trends reflect the aging of the most prominent cohorts of the commitment age. For the end of FY2017, the greatest percent of offenders is between 25-29 years (17.2%) followed closely by the 30-34 years age group (16.9%); offenders less than 35 years old represent 44.5% of the incarcerated population. As with commitment age, the most common age range for current age differs by gender: for female offenders, 30-34 years (21.4% of all females); for males, 30-34 years (16.9% of all males). Male offenders are represented nearly equally in the 25-29 years and 30-34 years age groups with the combined groups accounting for one-third (33.2%) of the male population. Overall, the male and female populations show similar age distributions (Fig. 2.1).

Table 2.2. Institutional Population by Commitment Age, June 30, 2017

Commitment Age	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Age 15 Or Less	1	17	18	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Age 16	3	59	62	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Age 17	5	348	353	0.1%	1.2%	1.1%
Age 18 To 19	101	2,592	2,693	2.9%	8.8%	8.2%
Age 20 To 24	638	6,631	7,269	18.5%	22.6%	22.2%
Age 25 To 29	775	5,170	5,945	22.5%	17.6%	18.1%
Age 30 To 34	682	4,423	5,105	19.8%	15.1%	15.6%
Age 35 To 39	499	3,384	3,883	14.5%	11.5%	11.8%
Age 40 To 44	309	2,480	2,789	9.0%	8.4%	8.5%
Age 45 To 49	210	1,826	2,036	6.1%	6.2%	6.2%
Age 50 To 54	135	1,278	1,413	3.9%	4.4%	4.3%
Age 55 To 59	61	668	729	1.8%	2.3%	2.2%
Age 60 To 64	17	291	308	0.5%	1.0%	0.9%
Age 65 To 69	3	132	135	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%
Age 70 And Over	1	66	67	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Total	3,440	29,365	32,805	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 2.3. Institutional Population by Current Age, June 30, 2017.

Current Age	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Age 16	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age 17	1	5	6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age 18 To 19	21	250	271	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%
Age 20 To 24	297	2,861	3,158	8.6%	9.7%	9.6%
Age 25 To 29	679	4,962	5,641	19.7%	16.9%	17.2%
Age 30 To 34	735	4,798	5,533	21.4%	16.3%	16.9%
Age 35 To 39	621	4,446	5,067	18.1%	15.1%	15.4%
Age 40 To 44	391	3,295	3,686	11.4%	11.2%	11.2%
Age 45 To 49	312	2,737	3,049	9.1%	9.3%	9.3%
Age 50 To 54	197	2,400	2,597	5.7%	8.2%	7.9%
Age 55 To 59	112	1,910	2,022	3.3%	6.5%	6.2%
Age 60 To 64	48	960	1,008	1.4%	3.3%	3.1%
Age 65 To 69	17	424	441	0.5%	1.4%	1.3%
Age 70 And Over	9	317	326	0.3%	1.1%	1.0%
Total	3,440	29,365	32,805	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure 2.1. Age Group Distribution of Incarcerated Offenders on June 30, 2017.

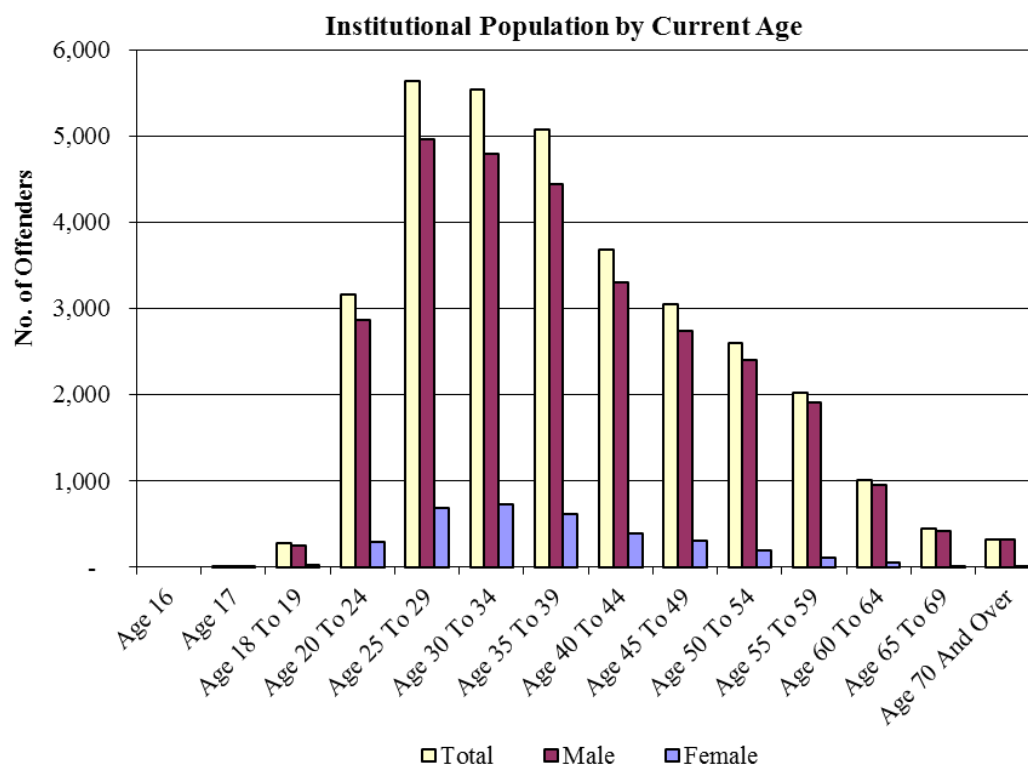


Table 2.4 shows the aging offender population (age over 50 years) steadily increasing; however, the rate of increase remains low at about 5% per year over the ten-year span. This increase is primarily a result of the male incarcerated population. Aging male offenders make up 20.5% of the population in FY2017 and the average age increases by 0.6 years per annum since FY11. While the aging female population continues to increase, the average age stays consistently near 36.5 years from FY2008 to FY2017.

Table 2.4. Aging in the Institutional Population: Offenders Over 50 Years of Age, FY08-FY17.

Total	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
Age 50 and Over	4,201	4,551	4,519	4,827	5,229	5,486	5,744	6,033	6,250	6,397
Total Population	29,997	30,449	30,386	30,754	31,028	31,409	31,889	32,273	32,831	32,805
Percent of Aging Offenders	14.0%	14.9%	14.9%	15.7%	16.9%	17.5%	18.0%	18.7%	19.0%	19.5%
Average Age of Total Population	37.3	37.5	37.2	37.4	37.7	37.8	38.0	38.4	38.5	38.8

Female	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
Age 50 and Over	251	258	255	255	275	312	338	378	369	384
Total Female Population	2,441	2,461	2,339	2,485	2,627	2,745	2,977	3,239	3,385	3,440
Percent of Female Aging Offenders	10.3%	10.5%	10.9%	10.3%	10.5%	11.4%	11.4%	11.7%	10.9%	11.2%
Average Age of Female Population	36.9	36.8	36.5	36.3	36.2	36.4	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.6

Male	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
Age 50 and Over	3,950	4,293	4,264	4,572	4,954	5,174	5,406	5,655	5,881	6,013
Total Male Population	27,556	27,988	28,047	28,269	28,401	28,664	28,912	29,034	29,446	29,365
Percent of Male Aging Offenders	14.3%	15.3%	15.2%	16.2%	17.4%	18.1%	18.7%	19.5%	20.0%	20.5%
Average Age of Male Population	37.4	37.5	37.3	37.4	37.8	38.0	38.2	38.5	38.7	39.0

Offender Classification

Assessments are conducted on admission and during incarceration to classify an offender's health needs or skill levels. Some offenders may be 'unclassified' which includes recently admitted offenders who have not completed the classification process and offenders sentenced to 120-day programs. Statutory requirement states offenders admitted under a 120-day program are released within 120 days of admission if they successfully complete the program. Therefore, 120-day offenders do not receive a full classification upon admission due to the expected short prison stay.

The next four tables report offender classification levels as of June 30, 2017. Seventy-eight percent of offenders have an HSD/HSE education level with 73.6% of offenders in a semi-skilled or greater vocational classification. Education levels are similar for male and females. However, women have higher levels of vocational readiness; 56.6% of females are either 'skilled' or 'trained and skilled' whereas only 43.2% of males obtain these classifications. A majority of the offender population (52.2%) has no medical problems, and 72.4% has no or mild mental health problems. Females require more medical and mental health services. Females have a lower percent of those rated as needing little or routine medical care (88.4%), versus males at 92.5%. Females are nearly three times more likely to require 24-hr nursing care than males (9.1% vs. 3.4%, respectively). The percentage of females needing clinic care or medication for mental health problems is nearly three times that of males. A lower percent of females than males exhibited no mental health problems. See Table 12.5.

In May 2013, reclassification reduced the number of custody levels from five to three. An offender's custody is still determined by length of sentence and institutional behavior. Offenders with a low risk assessments are assessed with Level I custody if the time to release is less than six years. Offenders with low risk but with six to twelve years to release are assessed with Level II custody (medium) and offenders with more than twelve years to release are as level III (maximum).

Offenders assessed with a low custody level may have this assessment overridden for reasons of poor institutional adjustment, charges pending, and, in the case of sex offenders, failure to complete the Missouri Sex Offender Program (MOSOP). The lowest percent of offenders are in Level III (high risk) custody for both males and females. However, males are more evenly distributed among the custody levels, while just over half of females are classified as Level I (low risk) custody (Table 2.6).

In 2003, DOC introduced the substance abuse screening instrument, Screening for Alcohol and Chemical Abuse (SACA). SACA rates offenders on a scale from 1 to 5, where a score of "1" indicates no substance abuse or substance dependence while a "5" indicates a severe substance abuse or dependence problem. Most assessments are completed on admission to prison and on start of field supervision (probation or parole). Most offenders (90.3%) require at least minimal substance abuse education or treatment, but the greatest proportion is individuals requiring intermediate (six months) treatment. This group accounts for 37% of male offenders and nearly half of all female offenders (Table 2.7).

Table 2.5. Incarcerated Offenders' Classification Levels on June 30, 2017.

	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total

Educational Attainment

HSD/HSE	2,223	19,778	22,001	68.3%	70.8%	70.6%
9-12th Grade	182	1,726	1,908	5.6%	6.2%	6.1%
6-8th Grade	343	2,578	2,921	10.5%	9.2%	9.4%
4-5th Grade	326	2,023	2,349	10.0%	7.2%	7.5%
0-3rd Grade*	183	1,820	2,003	5.6%	6.5%	6.4%
Unclassified	183	1,440	1,623			
Total	3,440	29,365	32,805	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Vocational Readiness

Trained & Skilled	802	4,948	5,750	24.6%	17.7%	18.4%
Skilled	1,041	7,111	8,152	32.0%	25.5%	26.1%
Semi-skilled	408	8,474	8,882	12.5%	30.3%	28.5%
Unskilled	791	4,845	5,636	24.3%	17.4%	18.1%
No Skills or Training	215	2,547	2,762	6.6%	9.1%	8.9%
Unclassified	183	1,440	1,623			
Total	3,440	29,365	32,805	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Health Problems

No Medical Problems	1,634	14,630	16,264	50.2%	52.4%	52.2%
Routine Sick Calls	1,243	11,206	12,449	38.2%	40.1%	39.9%
Daily Nursing	73	1,065	1,138	2.2%	3.8%	3.6%
24-hour Nursing	298	958	1,256	9.1%	3.4%	4.0%
Residential Unit	9	66	75	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Unclassified	183	1,440	1,623			
Total	3,440	29,365	32,805	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Mental Health Problems

No Mental Health Problems	1,223	15,612	16,835	37.5%	55.9%	54.0%
Mild Impairment	987	8,010	8,997	30.3%	18.6%	18.4%
Clinic Care/Medication	1,014	3,900	4,914	31.1%	11.1%	12.4%
Serious Functional Impairment	33	386	419	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%
Severe Functional Impairment	-	17	17	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Unclassified	183	1,440	1,623			
Total	3,440	29,365	32,805	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Percent excludes unclassified offenders

Table 2.6. Incarcerated Population by Custody Level on June 30, 2017.

	Count			Percent**		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
C-1	1,750	10,429	12,179	53.7%	37.3%	39.1%
C-2	1,038	9,930	10,968	31.9%	35.6%	35.2%
C-3	469	7,566	8,035	14.4%	27.1%	25.8%
Unclassified	183	1,440	1,623			
Total	3,440	29,365	32,805	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

** Percent excludes unclassified offenders

Table 2.7. Institutional Offenders by Substance Abuse Classification Assessment and Treatment Needs on June 30, 2017.

Most Recent SACA	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No Assessment	104	2,863	2,967			
No Substance Abuse	248	2,634	2,882	7.4%	9.9%	9.7%
Slight-Requires SA education	236	3,174	3,410	7.1%	12.0%	11.4%
Moderate-Requires short term treatment**	631	7,715	8,346	18.9%	29.1%	28.0%
Significant-Requires intermediate treatment (6 months) [†]	1,637	9,895	11,532	49.1%	37.3%	38.6%
Severe/chronic-Requires long term treatment (12 month) [†]	584	3,084	3,668	17.5%	11.6%	12.3%
Total	3,440	29,365	32,805	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent calculation excludes offenders with No Assessment.

**Treatment can be institutional or community

[†] Treatment is in institutional

3. Sentencing

Sentences by Sentencing County

Table 3.1. Top Twenty Sentencing Counties of Incarcerated Offenders on June 30, 2017.

Total				
Rank	County	Count	Average Sentence* (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	4,453	17.4	13.6%
2	St. Louis Cnty	2,933	14.5	8.9%
3	Jackson	2,770	16.8	8.4%
4	Greene	1,605	12.0	4.9%
5	St. Charles	1,245	12.2	3.8%
6	Boone	925	12.1	2.8%
7	Buchanan	874	11.7	2.7%
8	Jefferson	782	11.2	2.4%
9	St. Francois	782	12.5	2.4%
10	Clay	727	13.1	2.2%
11	Cape Girardeau	510	10.4	1.6%
12	Lafayette	476	11.0	1.5%
13	Jasper	465	12.9	1.4%
14	Cole	410	12.5	1.2%
15	Dunklin	405	9.7	1.2%
16	Phelps	404	11.4	1.2%
17	Butler	396	9.0	1.2%
18	Platte	389	12.5	1.2%
19	Franklin	383	9.0	1.2%
20	Warren	377	11.3	1.1%
Total Top 20 Counties		21,311	13.9	65.0%
Total All Other Counties		11,494	10.6	35.0%
Total All Counties		32,805	12.7	100.0%

*Life sentences computed as 30 years.

Females					Males				
Rank	County	Count	Average Sentence* (yrs)	Percent of Total	Rank	County	Count	Average Sentence* (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis Cnty	193	9.1	5.6%	1	St. Louis City	4,266	17.5	14.5%
2	St. Louis City	187	13.4	5.4%	2	St. Louis Cnty	2,740	14.9	9.3%
3	Greene	182	9.0	5.3%	3	Jackson	2,643	17.0	9.0%
4	St. Charles	147	7.6	4.3%	4	Greene	1,423	12.3	4.8%
5	St. Francois	134	10.6	3.9%	5	St. Charles	1,098	12.8	3.7%
6	Jackson	127	12.0	3.7%	6	Boone	819	12.6	2.8%
7	Boone	106	8.3	3.1%	7	Buchanan	783	12.0	2.7%
8	Jefferson	92	8.7	2.7%	8	Jefferson	690	11.6	2.3%
9	Buchanan	91	9.4	2.6%	9	Clay	658	13.4	2.2%
10	Lafayette	79	8.2	2.3%	10	St. Francois	648	12.9	2.2%
11	Butler	76	6.6	2.2%	11	Cape Girardeau	445	11.1	1.5%
12	Clay	69	10.0	2.0%	12	Jasper	422	13.2	1.4%
13	Cape Girardeau	65	5.3	1.9%	13	Lafayette	397	11.5	1.4%
14	Laclede	62	9.0	1.8%	14	Cole	386	12.8	1.3%
15	Pulaski	57	8.6	1.7%	15	Phelps	358	11.8	1.2%
16	Dunklin	56	7.3	1.6%	16	Dunklin	349	10.1	1.2%
17	Franklin	52	6.3	1.5%	17	Platte	347	13.0	1.2%
18	Warren	52	8.3	1.5%	18	Franklin	331	9.4	1.1%
19	Stoddard	48	7.4	1.4%	19	Warren	325	11.7	1.1%
20	Camden	47	7.9	1.4%	20	Butler	320	9.6	1.1%
Total Top 20 Counties		1,922	9.2	55.9%	Total Top 20 Counties		19,448	14.4	66.2%
Total All Other Counties		1,518	8.0	44.1%	Total All Other Counties		9,917	11.0	33.8%
Total All Counties		3,440	8.6	100.0%	Total All Counties		29,365	13.2	100.0%

Table 3.2. Incarcerations by Sentencing County, June 30, 2017 (Excludes out of state)

County	Count	Average Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total	County	Count	Average Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
Adair	127	9.8	0.39%	Livingston	181	11.0	0.55%
Andrew	54	11.3	0.16%	Macon	56	13.0	0.17%
Atchison	13	11.2	0.04%	Madison	63	11.6	0.19%
Audrain	180	12.7	0.55%	Maries	27	9.7	0.08%
Barry	172	9.6	0.53%	Marion	247	11.7	0.75%
Barton	48	10.4	0.15%	Mcdonald	115	11.4	0.35%
Bates	101	9.0	0.31%	Mercer	30	13.9	0.09%
Benton	114	9.7	0.35%	Miller	172	9.7	0.53%
Bollinger	52	9.7	0.16%	Mississippi	152	12.5	0.46%
Boone	925	12.6	2.82%	Moniteau	77	8.5	0.24%
Buchanan	874	12.0	2.67%	Monroe	41	12.4	0.13%
Butler	396	9.6	1.21%	Montgomery	132	12.9	0.40%
Caldwell	70	9.5	0.21%	Morgan	150	10.2	0.46%
Callaway	301	10.3	0.92%	New Madrid	257	12.4	0.78%
Camden	221	12.6	0.67%	Newton	155	10.0	0.47%
Cape Girardeau	510	11.1	1.56%	Nodaway	76	9.1	0.23%
Carroll	62	13.6	0.19%	Oregon	25	13.0	0.08%
Carter	14	15.5	0.04%	Osage	24	9.8	0.07%
Cass	250	13.2	0.76%	Ozark	56	11.8	0.17%
Cedar	62	10.9	0.19%	Pemiscot	200	11.3	0.61%
Chariton	39	14.6	0.12%	Perry	80	10.9	0.24%
Christian	290	11.7	0.89%	Pettis	297	11.4	0.91%
Clark	30	10.2	0.09%	Phelps	404	11.8	1.23%
Clay	727	13.4	2.22%	Pike	141	10.8	0.43%
Clinton	87	12.3	0.27%	Platte	389	13.0	1.19%
Cole	410	12.8	1.25%	Polk	174	8.6	0.53%
Cooper	139	11.4	0.42%	Pulaski	300	12.5	0.92%
Crawford	250	11.0	0.76%	Putnam	25	7.7	0.08%
Dade	29	8.8	0.09%	Ralls	68	12.4	0.21%
Dallas	93	10.3	0.28%	Randolph	273	11.8	0.83%
Daviess	76	11.1	0.23%	Ray	117	11.7	0.36%
Dekalb	117	12.6	0.36%	Reynolds	42	9.8	0.13%
Dent	132	12.7	0.40%	Ripley	77	8.5	0.24%
Douglas	59	9.5	0.18%	Saline	287	12.0	0.88%
Dunklin	405	10.1	1.24%	Schuyler	10	7.7	0.03%
Franklin	383	9.4	1.17%	Scotland	27	8.3	0.08%
Gasconade	45	12.5	0.14%	Scott	303	10.7	0.93%
Gentry	20	8.9	0.06%	Shannon	15	10.7	0.05%
Greene	1605	12.3	4.90%	Shelby	36	12.5	0.11%
Grundy	70	10.3	0.21%	St. Charles	1,245	12.8	3.80%
Harrison	64	9.9	0.20%	St. Clair	68	11.0	0.21%
Henry	216	9.9	0.66%	St. Francois	782	12.9	2.39%
Hickory	42	8.0	0.13%	St. Louis City	4,453	17.5	13.60%
Holt	20	9.3	0.06%	St. Louis Cnty	2,933	14.9	8.96%
Howard	41	11.3	0.13%	Ste. Genevieve	101	12.3	0.31%
Howell	110	11.2	0.34%	Stoddard	261	10.0	0.80%
Iron	86	12.4	0.26%	Stone	150	10.5	0.46%
Jackson	2770	17.0	8.46%	Sullivan	32	8.9	0.10%
Jasper	465	13.2	1.42%	Taney	354	11.0	1.08%
Jefferson	782	11.6	2.39%	Texas	196	8.8	0.60%
Johnson	239	12.2	0.73%	Vernon	104	9.8	0.32%
Knox	5	13.4	0.02%	Warren	377	11.7	1.15%
Laclede	299	11.2	0.91%	Washington	260	12.0	0.79%
Lafayette	476	11.5	1.45%	Wayne	95	10.7	0.29%
Lawrence	276	9.4	0.84%	Webster	182	9.7	0.56%
Lewis	27	14.1	0.08%	Worth	4	14.7	0.01%
Lincoln	203	11.9	0.62%	Wright	114	8.2	0.35%
Linn	62	10.0	0.19%	Total All Counties	32,747	12.8	100.0%

Offense Groups and Demographics

The frequency of an offense group--the most serious crime charged to an incarcerated offender, is dependent on gender. Among male offenders incarcerated at the end of FY17, the greatest numbers are sentenced for violent offenses, 38.6%, followed by nonviolent offenses at 24.4%. The most numerous offenses for females are drug offenses (37.1%) followed by nonviolent offenses (31.8%) (Table 3.3). Average sentences are longer for males than females in all offense groups with an overall average of 4.6 years longer for males than females (Table 3.4).

Table 3.3. Incarcerations by Offense Group, June 30, 2017.

Offense Group*	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	824	11,391	12,215	24.0%	38.8%	37.2%
Sex and Child Abuse	154	4,584	4,738	4.5%	15.6%	14.4%
Nonviolent	1,095	7,176	8,271	31.8%	24.4%	25.2%
Drug	1,275	5,291	6,566	37.1%	18.0%	20.0%
DWI	92	923	1,015	2.7%	3.1%	3.1%
Total	3,440	29,365	32,805	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 3.4. Average Sentences by Offense Group for Offenders Incarcerated on June 30, 2017.

Offense Group*	Average Sentence (yrs)		
	Female	Male	Total
Violent	14.4	17.4	17.2
Sex and Child Abuse	11.2	18.1	17.8
Nonviolent	6.2	7.4	7.2
Drug	6.9	8.9	8.5
DWI	6.1	7.3	7.2
Total	8.6	13.2	12.7

* Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1st, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A or B). Sex offenses include RSMo 566 sex offenses and RSMo 568 child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include RSMo 195 and 579 offenses. DWI includes Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) offenses. Nonviolent offenses are other offenses including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses. Life sentences are computed at 30 years.

The data on felony classes in Tables 3.5 and 3.6 reflect the change on January 1, 2017-- the addition of felony class E. The revised criminal code introduces a new class C and reclassified class C and D felonies to class D and E respectively. Currently, few offenders' felony classifications are under this new code.

The data are a mixture of old and new code classification. Most offenders, both male and female, are sentenced with C class felonies (38.1%). The proportion varies between males and females (35.8% versus 57.8%, respectively). Nearly half of all males are charged with class A and B felonies with nearly double the percent of class A felonies as females (24.7% vs 12.4% respectively). Males also have a longer average sentence for felony classes A, B, C, and D with a greater difference in class A

and B felonies over females (Table 3.6). The small number of class E offenses makes any comparison invalid. Of all offenders serving life sentences, nearly 40% are without parole. This percentage is the same for both sexes (Table 3.7). For life sentences by racial groups, 37.5% of white and 42.3% of black offenders have sentences without parole (Table 3.8).

Table 3.5. Incarceration by Felony Class, June 30, 2017.

Felony Class	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
A	427	7,265	7,692	12.4%	24.7%	23.4%
B	770	7,064	7,834	22.4%	24.1%	23.9%
C	32	142	174	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%
D	1,988	10,525	12,513	57.8%	35.8%	38.1%
E	159	1,416	1,575	4.6%	4.8%	4.8%
Interstate	1	28	29	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Unclassified	63	2,925	2,988	1.8%	10.0%	9.1%
Total	3,440	29,365	32,805	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 3.6. Average Sentence by Felony Class for Incarcerated Offenders, June 30, 2017.

Felony Class*	Average Sentence (yrs)		
	Female	Male	Total
A	20.4	22.7	22.5
B	9.6	11.3	11.1
C	8.1	9.3	9.1
D	5.9	7.2	7.0
E	3.9	4.5	4.4
Interstate	-	-	-
Unclassified	15.6	20.6	20.5
Total	8.9	13.7	13.2

*The revised criminal code, introduced on January 1, 2017, began a new class C felony and a new class E felony. Former class C and D felonies were reclassified as class D and E felonies.

Table 3.7 Life Sentences by Gender, June 30, 2017.

	Female	Male	Total
Life without Parole **	41	1,120	1,161
Life with Parole	65	1,684	1,749
Total	106	2,804	2,910

** Life without Parole includes offenders sentenced to 50-year incarceration for Capital Murder.

Table 3.8. Life Sentences by Race/ethnicity, June 30, 2017.

	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Native Am.	White	Total
Life without Parole**	4	638	11	8	499	1,161
Life with Parole	2	872	36	6	832	1,749
Total	6	1,510	47	14	1,331	2,910

** Life without Parole includes offenders sentenced to 50-year incarceration for Capital Murder.

Top Twenty Offenses

The next five tables contain data on the top twenty offense types; the data includes the frequency and average sentence length. The top twenty offenses account for 70% of the most serious crimes committed by offenders when tallied on June 30, 2017 (Table 3.9). Felony possession of illicit drugs ranks first at nearly 9% of all offenses. The top twenty female offenses contain 76.1% of all female offenders with the two most numerous offenses are drug related (Table 3.10). Males exhibit a wider range of offenses (than females) with only 68.5% of offenders accounted for in the top twenty offense types (Table 3.11). The top twenty offenses among male offenders contain more personal assault offenses compared with female offenders. Top twenty offenses are similar among racial groups; however, disparities exist in the frequency of offense types (Tables 3.12 and 3.13). Drug offenses occur more frequently in the white/other races incarcerated population while robbery and homicide offenses rank higher among the black incarcerated population.

Table 3.9. Top Twenty Offenses for Total Incarcerated Population, June 30, 2017.

Rank	Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Ave. Sent. (yrs)	Total
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	2,929	6.2	8.9%
2	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	2,638	10.4	8.1%
3	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	2,324	17.4	7.1%
4	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	2,020	25.2	6.2%
5	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	2,017	7.7	6.2%
6	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	1,143	10.7	3.5%
7	565.020-001	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	1,109	29.7	3.4%
8	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	960	10.6	2.9%
9	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	820	7.3	2.5%
10	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	812	6.5	2.5%
11	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	754	19.8	2.3%
12	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	742	7.7	2.3%
13	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	728	6.5	2.2%
14	570.090-001	FORGERY	659	6.6	2.0%
15	566.062-001	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	637	18.5	1.9%
16	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	598	11.4	1.8%
17	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	483	9.0	1.5%
18	566.062-002	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	469	18.0	1.4%
19	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	443	6.0	1.4%
20	565.050-002	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT	359	11.8	1.1%
Total Top 20 Offenses			22,644	12.7	69.1%
Total All Other Offenses			10,103	13	30.9%
Total All Offenses			32,747	12.8	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years. Offense counts include attempt, accessory and conspiracy, which are sentenced at one felony class lower.

Table 3.10. Top Twenty Offenses for Female Incarcerated Offenders, June 30, 2017.

Rank	Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Ave. Sent. (yrs)	Total
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	728	5.2	21.2%
2	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	383	9.5	11.2%
3	570.090-001	FORGERY	222	6.4	6.5%
4	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	214	6.8	6.2%
5	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	185	23.2	5.4%
6	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	137	6.8	4.0%
7	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	93	8.8	2.7%
8	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	85	4.9	2.5%
9	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	71	6.9	2.1%
10	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	70	13.9	2.0%
11	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	58	5.0	1.7%
12	565.020-001	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	52	25.0	1.5%
13	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	51	8.0	1.5%
14	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	48	17.2	1.4%
15	570.040-001	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	43	4.4	1.3%
16	570.030-013	THEFT/STEAL CREDIT CARD OR LETTER	42	6.8	1.2%
17	568.045-001	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	41	6.1	1.2%
18	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	38	5.3	1.1%
19	565.060-002	ASLT 2ND-OP VEH W INTOX-INJURY	30	6.4	0.9%
20	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	30	7.8	0.9%
Total Top 20 Female Offenses			2,621	8.5	76.4%
Total All Other Female Offenses			810	9.0	23.6%
Total All Female Offenses			3,431	8.7	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years. Offense counts include attempt, accessory and conspiracy, which are sentenced at one felony class lower.

Table 3.11. Top Twenty Offenses for Male Incarcerated Offenders, June 30, 2017.

Rank	Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Ave. Sent. (yrs)	Total
1	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	2,255	10.6	7.7%
2	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	2,254	17.5	7.7%
3	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	2,201	6.5	7.5%
4	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	1,835	25.5	6.3%
5	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,803	7.8	6.2%
6	565.020-001	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	1,057	29.9	3.6%
7	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	1,050	10.9	3.6%
8	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	909	10.8	3.1%
9	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	774	6.6	2.6%
10	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	706	19.9	2.4%
11	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	683	7.4	2.3%
12	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	671	7.8	2.3%
13	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	643	6.7	2.2%
14	566.062-001	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	624	18.5	2.1%
15	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	589	11.4	2.0%
16	566.062-002	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	461	18.0	1.6%
17	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	453	9.1	1.5%
18	570.090-001	FORGERY	437	6.8	1.5%
19	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	385	6.2	1.3%
20	565.050-002	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT	331	11.9	1.1%
		Total Top 20 Male Offenses	20,121	13.2	68.6%
		Total All Other Male Offenses	9,195	13.4	31.4%
		Total All Male Offenses	29,316	13.2	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years. Offense counts include attempt, accessory and conspiracy, which are sentenced at one felony class lower.

Table 3.12. Top Twenty Offenses for White, Hispanic, Native American & Asian Offenders Incarcerated on June 30, 2017.

Rank	Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Ave. Sent. (yrs)	Total
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	2,419	5.9	11.2%
2	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	2,008	10.4	9.3%
3	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,558	7.6	7.2%
4	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	860	25.9	4.0%
5	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	639	7.2	3.0%
6	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	624	10.3	2.9%
7	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	608	6.4	2.8%
8	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	595	17.5	2.8%
9	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	570	6.4	2.6%
10	570.090-001	FORGERY	554	6.7	2.6%
11	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	526	11.5	2.4%
12	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	510	8.0	2.4%
13	565.020-001	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	504	29.4	2.3%
14	566.062-001	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	495	18.8	2.3%
15	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	487	10.7	2.3%
16	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	447	9.0	2.1%
17	566.062-002	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	393	18.0	1.8%
18	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	353	6.1	1.6%
19	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	327	20.1	1.5%
20	577.010-004	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	270	6.2	1.2%
Total Top 20 Non-Black Offenses			14,747	11.0	68.2%
Total All Other Non-Black Offenses			6,879	11.7	31.8%
Total All Non-Black Offenses			21,626	11.3	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years. Offense counts include attempt, accessory and conspiracy, which are sentenced at one felony class lower.

Table 3.13. Top Twenty Offenses for Black Offenders Incarcerated on June 30, 2017.

Rank	Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Ave. Sent. (yrs)	Total
1	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	1,729	17.4	15.5%
2	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	1,160	24.8	10.4%
3	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	656	10.7	5.9%
4	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	630	10.7	5.6%
5	565.020-001	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	605	30.0	5.4%
6	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	510	7.6	4.6%
7	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	459	8.1	4.1%
8	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	427	19.5	3.8%
9	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	336	11.1	3.0%
10	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	232	7.1	2.1%
11	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	204	6.8	1.8%
12	571.015-001	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	188	17.9	1.7%
13	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	181	7.4	1.6%
14	565.050-002	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT	168	11.9	1.5%
15	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	158	6.9	1.4%
16	566.062-001	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	142	17.4	1.3%
17	571.070-001	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	141	6.8	1.3%
18	566.030-996	FORCIBLE RAPE/ATTEMPT FORC RAPE W	124	28.6	1.1%
19	566.030-997	FORCIBLE RAPE - FORCIBLE COMPULSI	122	25.0	1.1%
20	195.223-003	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-2ND DEGRE	108	12.6	1.0%
Total Top 20 Black Offenses			8,280	16.0	74.1%
Total All Other Black Offenses			2,899	14.4	25.9%
Total All Black Offenses			11,179	15.6	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years. Offense counts include attempt, accessory and conspiracy, which are sentenced at one felony class lower.

Dangerous Felony Offenses

The percent of incarcerated offenders with dangerous felon classification reveals an increase from 16.1% in FY2008 to 22.7% in FY2017 (Table 3.14). Robbery 1st degree remains the most frequent charge among dangerous felonies. It is important to note that Murder 1st degree is not classified as a dangerous felony but instead is a separate offense with a penalty of capital punishment or life without parole.

The number of offenders with life sentences rises steadily from FY2008 to FY2017 (Table 3.15). However, their percentage of the total incarcerated population remains steady at slightly less than 9%.

Table 3.14. Offenders Serving 85% of Sentence, on June 30th of Years 2008 to 2017.

RSMO	Missouri Charge Code / Offense Description	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
565.021	MURDER 2ND DEG-VEHICULAR/INTOX	5	8	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
565.021	MURDER 2ND DEGR VEHICULAR-INTOXICATED	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	3
565.021	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	1,189	1,306	1,389	1,460	1,533	1,556	1,612	1,627	1,673	1,712
565.021	MURDER 2ND DEGREE - FELONY MURDER	-	-	-	6	15	29	49	77	104	115
566.030	ATM FORC RAPE-WEP/INJ->1/VIC<12	3	5	4	5	6	6	6	6	7	7
566.030	ATTEMPT FORCIBLE RAPE	8	7	8	8	9	10	13	13	14	15
566.030	FORC RAPE-INJ/WEP->1PRSN/VIC<12	22	33	39	43	48	56	58	56	51	52
566.030	FORCIBLE RAPE	120	116	115	113	107	104	98	95	90	88
566.030	FORCIBLE RAPE - FORCIBLE COMPULSION	62	86	110	122	138	155	175	186	190	188
566.030	FORCIBLE RAPE/ATTEMPT FORC RAPE W/WEAPON	96	97	93	86	84	75	72	74	70	63
566.030	RAPE OR ATTEMPTED RAPE - 1ST DEGREE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	16	26
566.030	RAPE OR ATTEMPTED RAPE - 1ST DEGREE - WA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
566.030	RAPE OR ATTEMPTED RAPE 1ST DEGREE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
566.032	ATMP STAT RAPE-1ST-INJ/WEP-VIC<12	-	-	-	3	3	2	3	3	4	3
566.032	STAT RAPE-1ST DEG-PERS UNDER 14	26	33	39	39	47	44	47	53	52	58
566.032	STAT RAPE-1ST-WEAP/MULTI-UND 12	15	25	30	41	52	66	71	76	84	90
566.060	ATM FORC SOD-WEP/INJ->1PER/VIC<12	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
566.060	ATTEMPT FORCIBLE SODOMY	1	1	3	3	3	5	5	6	5	6
566.060	FORC SODOMY-W WPN OR INJ	38	38	36	36	35	32	31	27	25	26
566.060	FORC SODOMY-WEP/INJ->1 PER/VIC<12	8	12	16	20	21	23	26	28	27	27
566.060	FORCIBLE SODOMY-DEV SEXUAL INT	32	43	54	69	75	82	91	96	96	102
566.060	SODOMY	59	49	45	39	35	35	35	32	30	28
566.060	SODOMY OR ATTEMPTED SODOMY - 1ST DEGREE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15	24
566.060	SODOMY OR ATTEMPTED, 1ST DEGREE - SERIOU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
566.062	ATMP STAT SOD-1ST-INJ/WEP-VIC<12	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	4
566.062	ATMPT STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS<14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
566.062	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	88	124	147	161	178	184	191	191	192	192
566.062	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	54	101	156	209	262	323	372	437	500	538
569.020	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	1,819	1,979	2,034	2,068	2,128	2,121	2,154	2,145	2,109	2,047
565.050	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT	384	384	381	379	361	356	349	344	336	343
565.050	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - SERIOUS	534	564	592	617	636	668	665	675	680	695
565.072	DOM ASLT-1ST DEG-PERS DV OFNDR	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
565.072	DOM ASSLT 1ST DEG SER INJ	28	42	53	66	75	85	90	99	113	123
565.072	DOMESTIC ASLT-1ST DEG-PRIOR	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	5	4	4
565.072	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-1ST DEG-PERSISTENT	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	4	6	5
565.072	DOMESTIC ASSLT 1ST DEGREE	52	71	73	78	81	86	85	92	92	98
565.072	DOMESTIC ASSLT-1ST DEG-PREV OFNS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
565.081	ASLT/ATMPT EMRGNCY/P&P PERSN-1ST	-	-	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	2
565.081	ASSLT/ATMPT ON L/E, ETC.-1ST DEG	38	46	49	51	61	61	69	76	100	106
565.110	KIDNAPPING - FACILITATING A FELONY - INF	97	104	99	91	88	86	87	85	81	84
565.110	KIDNAPPING - 1ST DEGREE	67	66	63	56	56	43	43	37	38	40
565.115	CHILD KIDNAPPING	4	5	8	8	10	11	13	16	15	15
569.040	ARSON CAUSING INJURY/DEATH IN ATTEMPT TO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
569.040	ARSON 1ST DEGREE	52	47	38	34	34	42	41	44	47	46
569.040	ARSON 1ST PHY INJ/DEATH	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	6	6
565.180	ELDER ABUSE-1ST DEGREE	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	6
568.060	ABUSE OR NEGLECT OF CHILD - RESULTING IN	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	8
Total Dangerous Felons Incarcerated		4,909	5,400	5,696	5,935	6,209	6,375	6,582	6,746	6,905	7,018
Total Population Incarcerated		29,997	30,449	30,386	30,754	31,028	31,409	31,889	32,273	32,831	32,805
Percent of Total Population Who Are Dangerous Felons		16.4%	17.7%	18.7%	19.3%	20.0%	20.3%	20.6%	20.9%	21.0%	21.4%

Table 3.15. Incarcerated Offenders Serving Life Sentences, FY2008 to FY2017.

	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
Life without Parole	955	995	1,023	1,041	1,062	1,088	1,111	1,138	1,149	1,161
Life with Parole	1,632	1,647	1,671	1,680	1,698	1,711	1,720	1,732	1,742	1,749
Total	2,587	2,642	2,694	2,721	2,760	2,799	2,831	2,870	2,891	2,910

4. Comparison with the Institutional Population of June 30, 2012

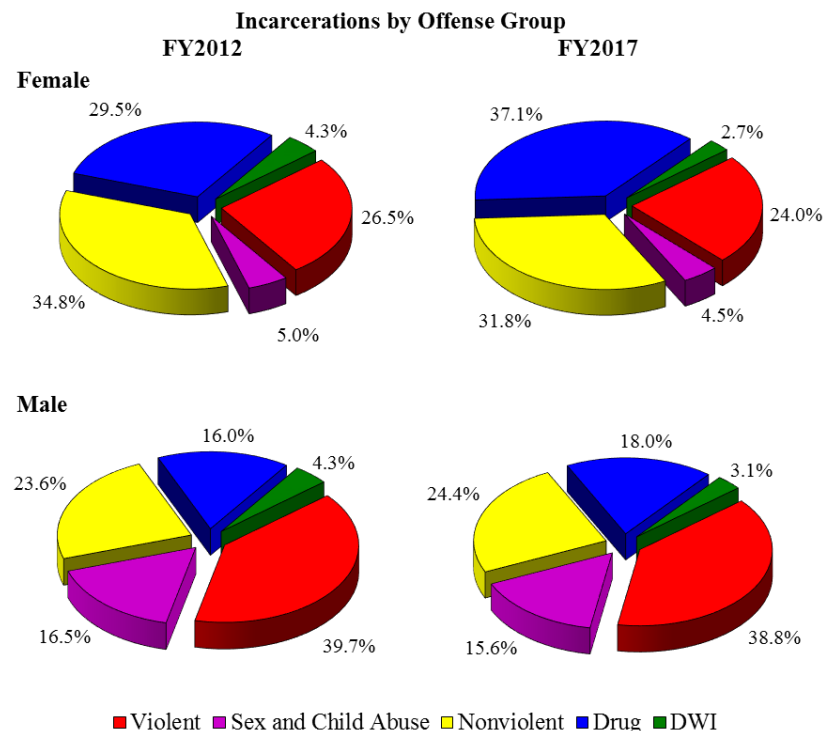
Offense Groups

From FY2012 to FY2017, the female incarcerated population increases by 31% while the male population increases 3% (Table 4.1). The largest increase in offense types, for female, occurs in drug related offenses (64% increase) which represent 37% of all offenses among the female population in FY2017. The largest increase in offense types, for males, is also in drug offenses. Male offenders are more likely than females to be sentenced for violent and sex and child abuse offenses (Fig. 4.1). Both male and female offenders have a decrease in number and percent of DWI (driving while intoxicated) offenses.

Table 4.1. Five-year Comparison of Institutional Population by Offense Group, FY2012 and FY2017 Cohort.

Offense Group	FY2012			FY2017			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	695	11,265	11,960	824	11,391	12,215	18.6%	1.1%	2.1%
Sex and Child Abuse	131	4,684	4,815	154	4,584	4,738	17.6%	-2.1%	-1.6%
Nonviolent	913	6,694	7,607	1,095	7,176	8,271	19.9%	7.2%	8.7%
Drug	776	4,541	5,317	1,275	5,291	6,566	64.3%	16.5%	23.5%
DWI	112	1,217	1,329	92	923	1,015	-17.9%	-24.2%	-23.6%
Total	2,627	28,401	31,028	3,440	29,365	32,805	30.9%	3.4%	5.7%

Figure 4.1. Percent of Offenses in each Offense Group for Male and Female Offenders on June 30, FY2012 and FY2017.



Average Sentences

The average aggregate sentence length of all incarcerated offenders remains stable (0.1% change) from FY2012 to FY2017. Average sentence length for females decreased 3% while the average sentence length for males increased 1% (Table 4.2). The largest percentage increase in average sentence length is for DWI in males and for sex and child abuse offenses in females. For offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2017, female offenders are serving an average sentence of 8.6 years while male offenders are serving an average sentence of 13.2 years.

Table 4.2. Five-year Comparison of Average Sentence Length (in years) of Incarcerated Offenders, FY2012 Compared with the FY2017 Cohort.

Offense Group	FY2012			FY2017			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	14.9	17.5	17.3	14.4	17.4	17.2	-3.4%	-0.4%	-0.7%
Sex and Child Abuse	10.2	16.7	16.5	11.2	18.1	17.8	9.7%	8.4%	8.2%
Nonviolent	6.2	7.1	7.0	6.2	7.4	7.2	-0.5%	4.5%	3.7%
Drug	7.0	9.1	8.8	6.9	8.9	8.5	-1.6%	-1.5%	-2.7%
DWI	5.6	6.3	6.2	6.1	7.3	7.2	7.5%	15.3%	14.6%
Total	8.9	13.1	12.7	8.6	13.2	12.7	-3.2%	1.1%	0.1%

Life sentences computed as 30 years

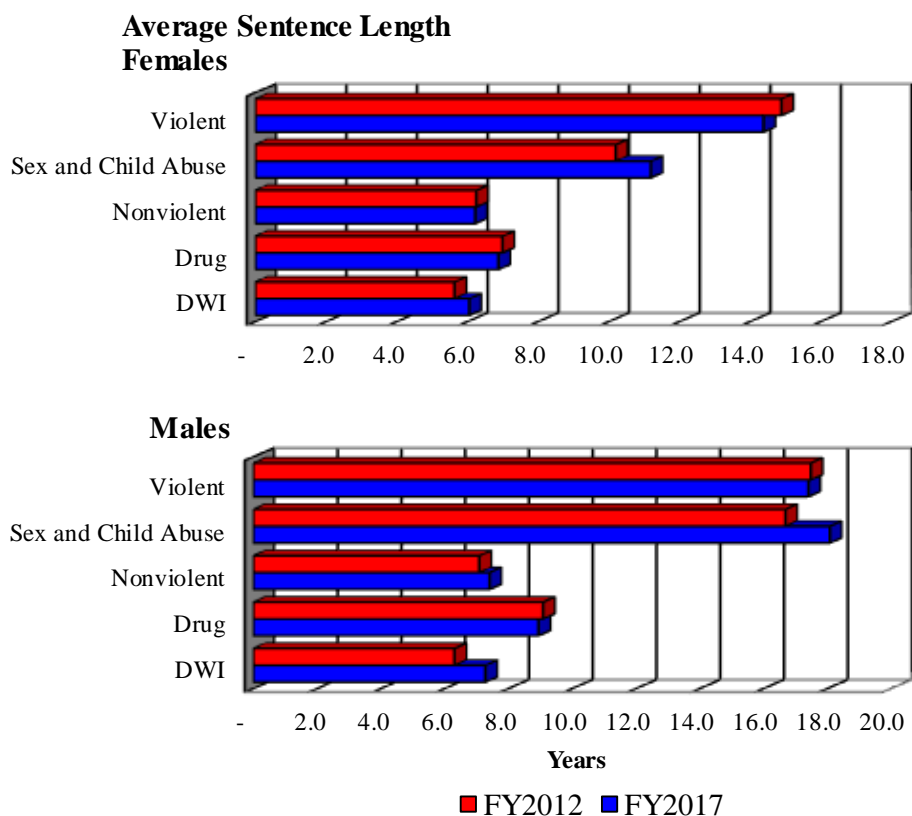


Figure 4.2. Average Sentence Length by Offense Group and Gender for the FY2012 and FY2017 cohort.

Violent and Nonviolent Composition

The percentage of all offenders in the Violent and Sex Offense groups show a slight decrease from FY2012 to FY2017 (54.1% to 51.7%) (Fig. 4.3). The decreasing trend occurs in both male and female incarcerated offenders.

Table 4.3. Five-year Comparison of Violent and Nonviolent Institutional Populations, FY2012 and FY2017.

Female

Offense Type	FY2012	Percent	FY2017	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	826	31.4%	978	28.4%
Nonviolent Offenses*	1,801	68.6%	2,462	71.6%
Total	2,627	100.0%	3,440	100.0%

Male

Offense Type	FY2012	Percent	FY2017	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	15,949	56.2%	15,975	54.4%
Nonviolent Offenses*	12,452	43.8%	13,390	45.6%
Total	28,401	100.0%	29,365	100.0%

All Offenders

Offense Type	FY2012	Percent	FY2017	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	16,775	54.1%	16,953	51.7%
Nonviolent Offenses*	14,253	45.9%	15,852	48.3%
Total	31,028	100.0%	32,805	100.0%

*Nonviolent Offenses include all offenses not considered Violent or Sex Offenses

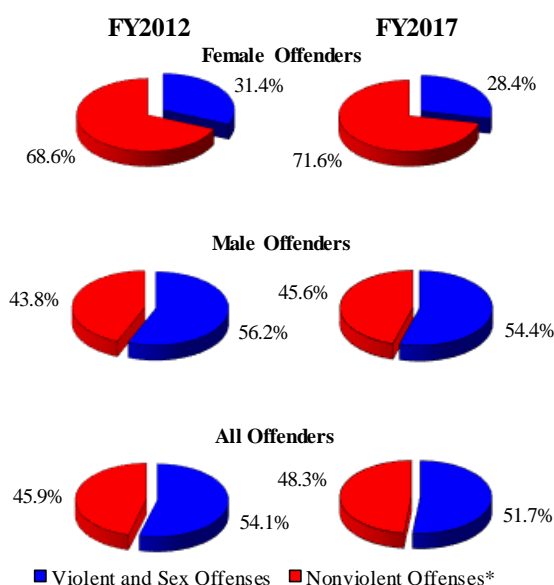


Figure 4.3. Five-year Comparison of Violent and Nonviolent Incarcerated Offenders, FY2012 and FY2017.

Disparities in Race and Gender Composition

While overall the incarcerated population increases 6% from FY2012 to FY2017, the percent change, by subgroups, varies widely dependent on race/ethnicity and gender (Table 4.4). While a very small portion of the population, Hispanic female incarcerations increase 67% in the five-year period. The white females show the second largest increase at 42%. Overall, the white incarcerated population increases 13% while the black incarcerated population decreases 6% during this interval.

Table 4.4. Five-year Comparison of Incarcerated Population by Race/ethnicity, FY2012 to the FY2017 cohort.

Race	FY2012			FY2017			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	9	56	65	12	60	72	33.3%	7.1%	10.8%
Black	560	11,294	11,854	504	10,675	11,179	-10.0%	-5.5%	-5.7%
Hispanic	64	530	594	107	511	618	67.2%	-3.6%	4.0%
Native American	24	84	108	28	77	105	16.7%	-8.3%	-2.8%
Unknown	1	22	23	1	22	23	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
White	1,969	16,415	18,384	2,788	18,020	20,808	41.6%	9.8%	13.2%
Total	2,627	28,401	31,028	3,440	29,365	32,805	30.9%	3.4%	5.7%

5. Admissions to Prisons

Prior to July 1, 2008, admissions included offenders who were returned to a Community Release Center (CRC), but were not subsequently returned to prison. After July 1, 2008 only offenders returning to prison were included as returns from supervision. The effect of the change in reporting was to reduce the number of admissions. In the last fiscal year prior to the change (FY2008) it was estimated that there were about 700 offenders included in admissions that had been admitted and released from a community release center without being transferred to a mainline prison.

Please note that there are several metrics used to calculate admittance to an adult institution. “Admissions” is calculated by how many times the event occurs. It refers to all offenders admitted to prison; if an offender returns multiple times within the fiscal year he/she are counted each time as another admittance. Meanwhile, “number of offenders” refers to only the number of persons admitted to prison, some of which may leave and return but all of which are only counted once. As a result, the number of “admissions” will always be greater than or equal to the “number of offenders” when calculating admittance. Since July 1, 2008, neither admission figures nor number of offenders admitted include offenders returned to a CRC.

The term “new admissions” refers to the first admission of an offender for his/her sentence. “Return from supervision” is an offender’s subsequent return(s) to incarceration for the same sentence; another term use for the offender is a “violator.”

Admissions Type

Total admissions to Missouri prisons in FY2017 show a 1.4% increase from the previous year. All new admissions and return admissions show an increase from the prior year, except for return from supervision for law violations. (Fig. 5.1). Table 5.2 includes these admissions broken down between new court commitments, probation revocations, and parole returns.

The comparison of FY07-FY12 data with FY12-FY17 data are difficult since the cumulative decrease of 3% in FY07-FY12 is attributed to a change in definition of admission relating to CRCs. If one ignores the drop in admissions from FY08 to FY09, a more stable pattern emerges with a 2% increase (FY09-FY12). The most recent 5-year span shows a 1% cumulative increase in admissions (Table 5.3).

Table 5.1. Admissions to Prisons, FY2008 to FY2017.

Type of Admission	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
New Admissions	9,961	9,879	9,750	9,476	9,693	9,958	10,334	9,867	9,729	9,896
New Prison Sentences	5,673	5,999	5,809	5,603	5,617	5,621	5,835	5,445	5,229	5,318
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	4,288	3,880	3,941	3,873	4,076	4,337	4,499	4,422	4,500	4,578
Returns from Supervision	11,277	9,558	8,924	9,398	9,337	9,336	9,734	9,678	9,255	9,355
Law Violations	3,843	3,433	3,700	3,875	3,991	4,202	4,314	4,214	4,252	3,968
Technical Violations	7,434	6,125	5,224	5,523	5,346	5,134	5,420	5,464	5,003	5,387
All Admissions	21,238	19,437	18,674	18,874	19,030	19,294	20,068	19,545	18,984	19,251
Percent Change		-8.5%	-3.9%	1.1%	0.8%	1.4%	4.0%	-2.6%	-2.9%	1.4%

Fig. 5.1 Admissions to Institutions, FY2008 to FY2017.

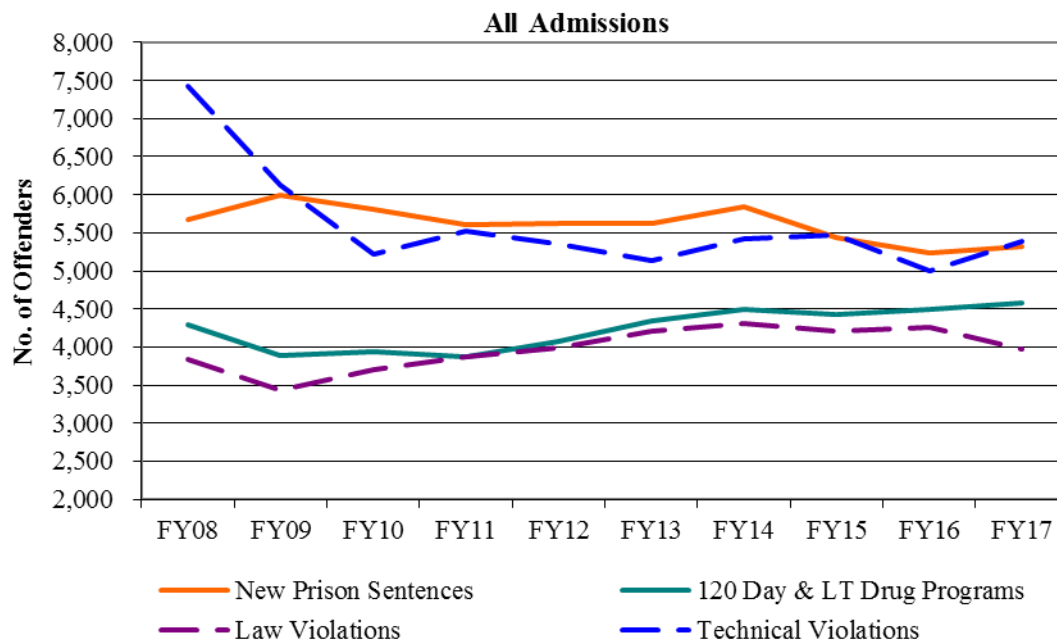


Table 5.2. Admissions Status, FY2007-FY2017.

Admission Status	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
New Court Commitments	4,398	4,368	4,649	4,548	4,430	4,437	4,480	4,451	4,278	4,061	4,215
Probation Revocations	7,790	8,010	7,650	7,475	7,298	7,694	7,838	8,387	8,083	8,320	8,378
Parole Returns	9,003	8,860	7,138	6,651	7,146	6,899	6,976	7,230	7,184	6,603	6,658
All Admissions	21,191	21,238	19,437	18,674	18,874	19,030	19,294	20,068	19,545	18,984	19,251
Percent Change		0.2%	-8.5%	-3.9%	1.1%	0.8%	1.4%	4.0%	-2.6%	-2.9%	1.4%

Table 5.3. Percent Change in Total Institutional Admissions, FY2007- 12 Compared with FY2012-17.

Type of Admission	Average Annual Percent Change	
	FY07-FY12	FY12-FY17
New Admissions	-0.3%	0.4%
New Prison Sentences	-0.2%	-1.1%
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	-1.0%	2.4%
Returns from Supervision *	-3.7%	0.0%
Law Violations	0.8%	-0.1%
Technical Violations	-6.4%	0.2%
All Admissions	-2.2%	0.2%

*Includes returns to community release centers in FY2007-FY2012.

Total female admissions rose by nearly 6% from FY16 to FY17 (Table 5.4). In FY2017, technical violations increase by the greatest percentage, 18%. Female admissions to prisons show a cumulative annual increase at 5% in the last five years compared with an annual .5% decrease from FY2007 - FY2012 (Table 5.5).

Table 5.4. Female Admissions to Prisons, New and Returns, FY2008 to FY2017.

Type of Admission	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
New Admissions	1,444	1,393	1,497	1,499	1,573	1,705	1,912	1,915	1,968	2,047
New Prison Sentences	741	681	697	739	722	721	820	814	783	861
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	703	712	800	760	851	984	1,092	1,101	1,185	1,186
Returns from Supervision	1,413	1,131	1,042	1,223	1,212	1,266	1,383	1,508	1,452	1,567
Law Violations	355	336	344	383	403	470	481	523	518	461
Technical Violations	1,058	795	698	840	809	796	902	985	934	1,106
All Admissions	2,857	2,524	2,539	2,722	2,785	2,971	3,295	3,423	3,420	3,614
Percent Change		-11.7%	0.6%	7.2%	2.3%	6.7%	10.9%	3.9%	-0.1%	5.7%

Figure 5.2. Female Admissions from FY2008 to FY2017.

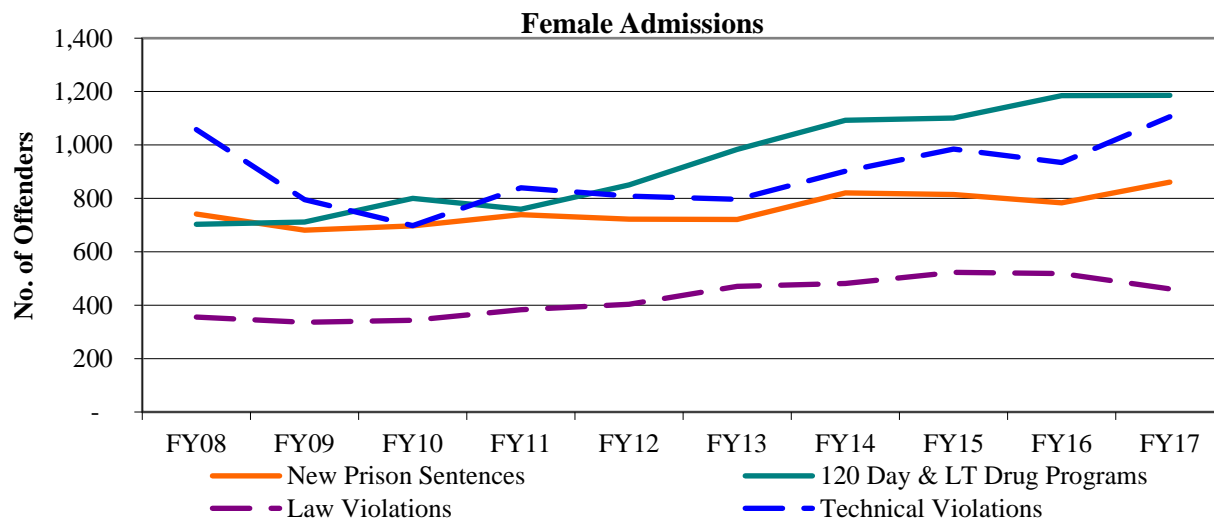


Table 5.5. Percent Change in Female Admissions, FY2007-12 Compared with FY2012-17.

Type of Admission	Average Annual Percent Change	
	FY07-FY12	FY12-FY17
New Admissions	1.2%	5.4%
New Prison Sentences	-0.7%	3.6%
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	3.1%	6.9%
Returns from Supervision *	-2.4%	5.3%
Law Violations	6.7%	2.7%
Technical Violations	-5.6%	6.5%
Total Admissions	-0.5%	5.3%

*Includes returns to community release centers in FY2007-FY2012.

Total male admissions are relatively stable from the previous year with only a 0.5 % increase (Table 5.6). In FY2017, technical violation returns show a slight increase while law violation returns slightly decrease (Table 5.3). Annual average percent of cumulative change in male admissions for FY2012-FY2017 declines slightly at 0.8% compared with the annual 2.4% decrease for FY2007 - FY2012 (Table 5.7).

Table 5.6. Male Admission to Institutions from FY2008 to FY2017.

Type of Admission	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
New Admissions	8,517	8,486	8,253	7,977	8,120	8,253	8,422	7,952	7,761	7,849
New Prison Sentences	4,932	5,318	5,112	4,864	4,895	4,900	5,015	4,631	4,446	4,457
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	3,585	3,168	3,141	3,113	3,225	3,353	3,407	3,321	3,315	3,392
Returns from Supervision	9,864	8,427	7,882	8,175	8,125	8,070	8,351	8,170	7,803	7,788
Law Violations	3,488	3,097	3,356	3,492	3,588	3,732	3,833	3,691	3,734	3,507
Technical Violations	6,376	5,330	4,526	4,683	4,537	4,338	4,518	4,479	4,069	4,281
All Admissions	18,381	16,913	16,135	16,152	16,245	16,323	16,773	16,122	15,564	15,637
Percent Change		-8.0%	-4.6%	0.1%	0.6%	0.5%	2.8%	-3.9%	-3.5%	0.5%

Figure 5.3. Ten-year Trends in Male Admissions Types, FY2008 to FY2017.

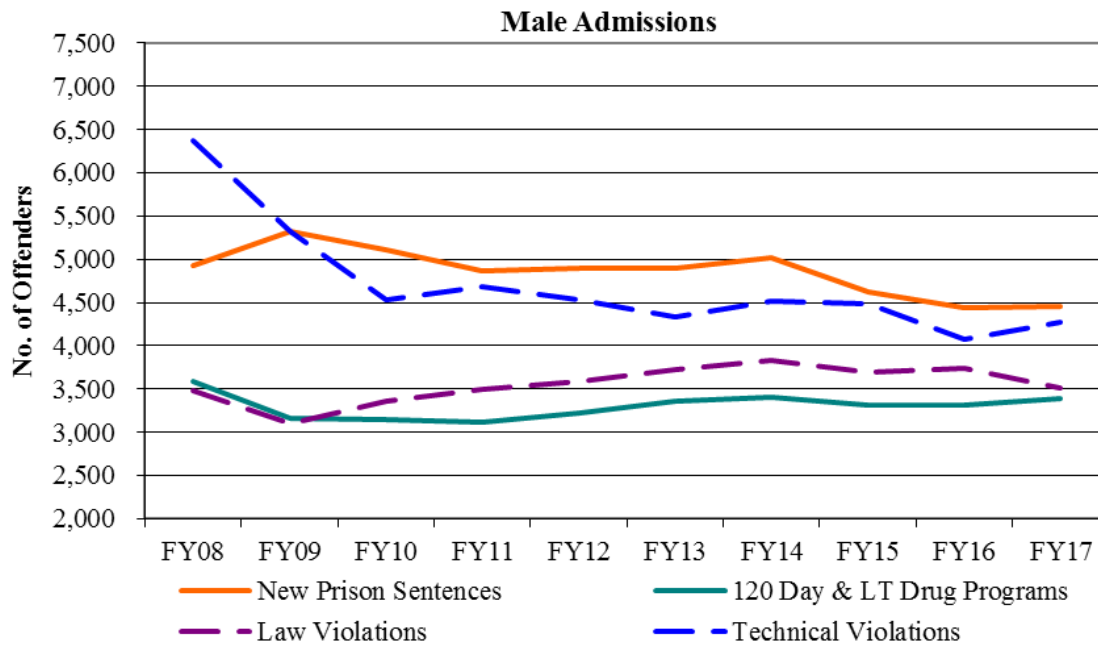


Table 5.7. Percent Change in Male Admissions during FY2007-12 Compared with FY2012-17.

Type of Admission	Average Annual Percent Change	
	FY07-FY12	FY12-FY17
New Admissions	-0.6%	-0.7%
New Prison Sentences	0.6%	-1.9%
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	-2.2%	1.0%
Returns from Supervision *	-4.0%	-0.8%
Law Violations	1.0%	-0.5%
Technical Violations	-7.2%	-1.2%
Total Admissions	-2.4%	-0.8%

*Includes returns to community release centers in FY2007-FY2012.

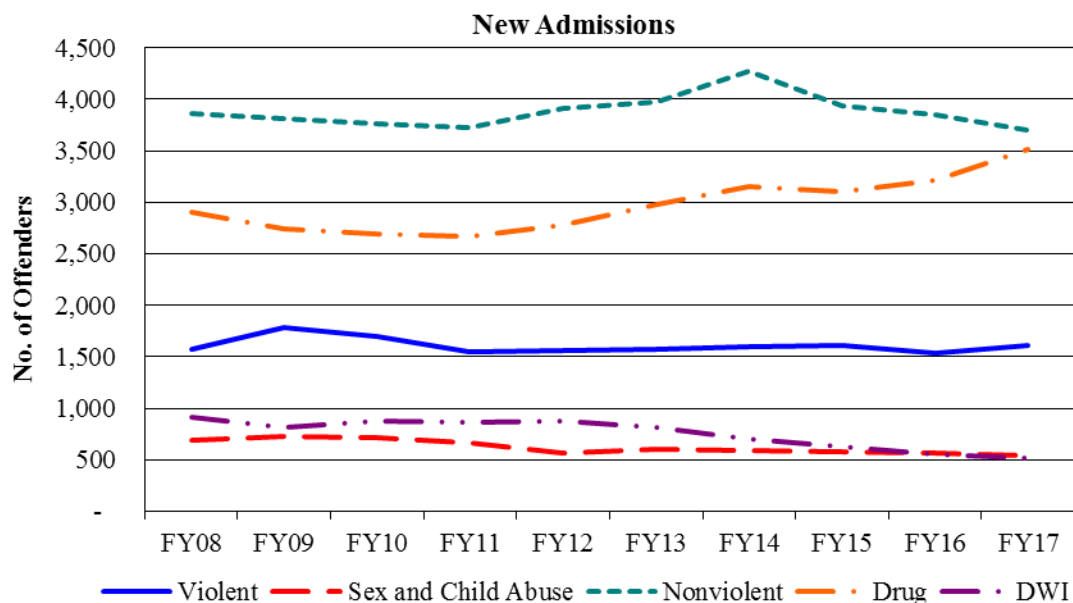
New Admissions by Offense Group

Since 2008, new admissions have ranged from a low of 9,476 in FY2011 to a high of 10,335 in FY2014. From the prior year, new admissions show an increase of 1.7% in FY2017. Nonviolent offenses continue to decline from its peak in FY2014; however, it remains the largest offense group at 37%. New admissions for DWI offenses continue to decline, dropping 7% in FY2017. Drug offenses continue its gradual rise since its low point in FY2011 (Table 5.8 and Figure 5.4).

Table 5.8. New Admissions by Offense Group from FY2008 to FY2017.

Offense Type	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
Violent	1,577	1,790	1,698	1,555	1,566	1,578	1,604	1,611	1,532	1,615
Sex and Child Abuse	694	725	711	664	569	609	597	583	572	545
Nonviolent	3,863	3,807	3,764	3,721	3,909	3,976	4,275	3,940	3,848	3,702
Drug	2,907	2,743	2,695	2,672	2,776	2,978	3,152	3,107	3,219	3,513
DWI	920	814	882	864	873	817	706	626	558	521
Total	9,961	9,879	9,750	9,476	9,693	9,958	10,334	9,867	9,729	9,896

Figure 5.4. Ten-year Trends in All New Admissions by Offense Group from FY2008 to FY2017.

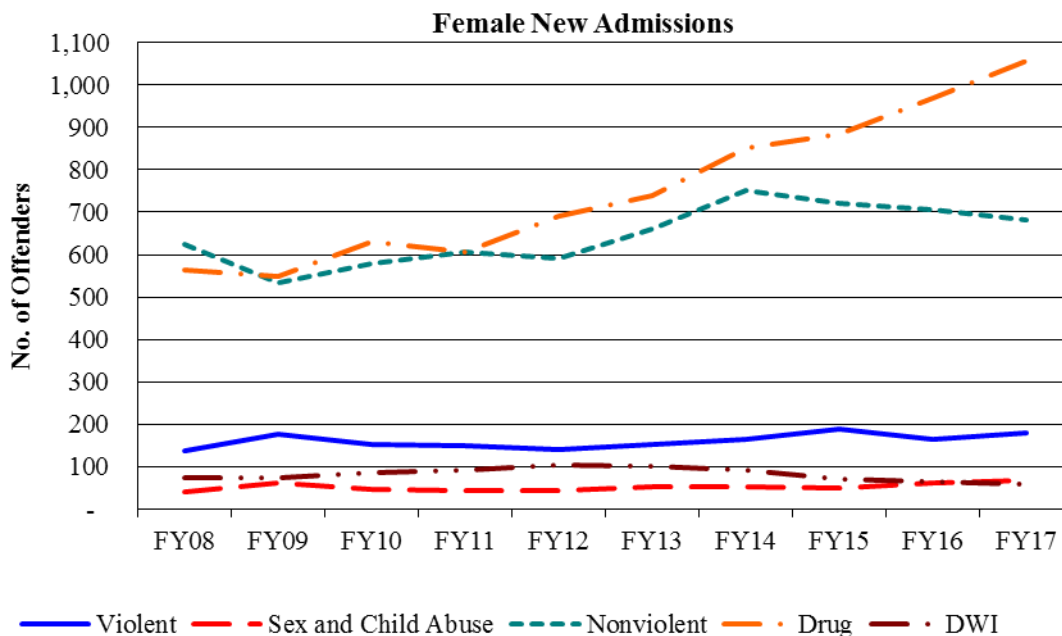


In FY2017, new admissions of females to an institutional facility show an increase of 4% from the prior year with total new female admissions increasing by 42% over the last 10 years. Drug offenses exhibit the largest increase at 9%; and it continues its steady rise started in FY11. Nonviolent and DWI offenses continue to decrease over the last several years (Table 5.9 and Fig. 5.5).

Table 5.9. New Female Admissions by Offense Group from FY2008 to FY2017.

Offense Group	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
Violent	138	176	152	151	141	152	166	188	164	181
Sex and Child Abuse	42	62	48	45	43	52	53	51	63	68
Nonviolent	625	533	580	605	592	660	751	721	707	682
Drug	565	548	631	607	691	738	850	883	969	1,057
DWI	74	74	86	91	106	103	92	72	65	59
Total	1,444	1,393	1,497	1,499	1,573	1,705	1,912	1,915	1,968	2,047

Figure 5.5. Ten-year Trends New Female Admissions to a Prison by Offense Group from FY2008 to FY2017.

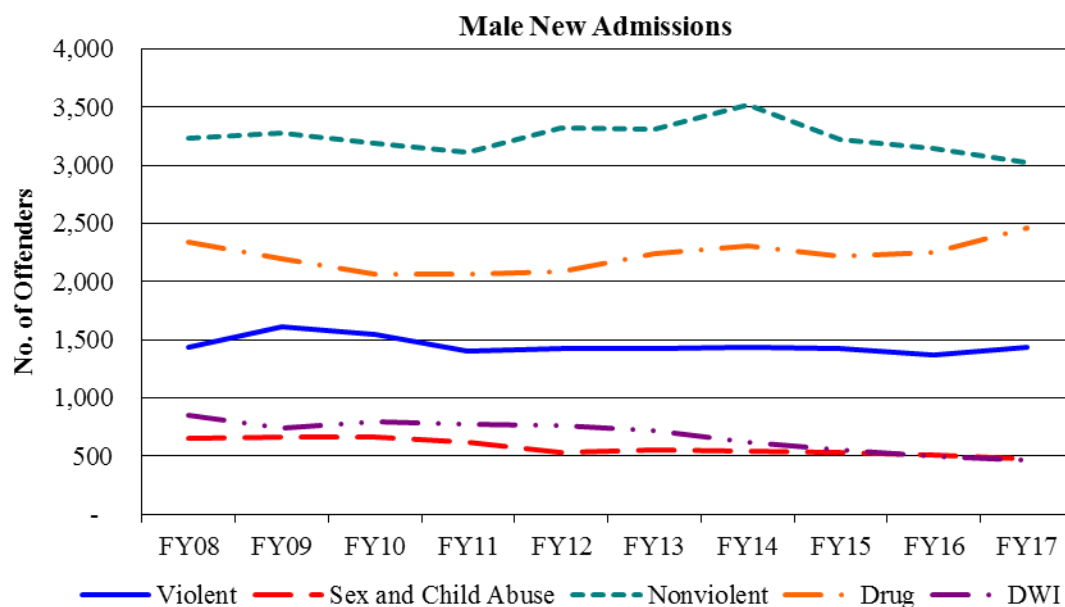


Total new male admissions show a modest 1% increase from FY2016 while total new male admissions exhibit a decrease of 8% over the last 10 years (Table 5.10). Drug offenses show the largest increase at 9%. Like the female population, nonviolent and DWI offenses continue to decline in male new admissions (Fig. 5.6).

Table 5.10. New Male Admissions by Offense Group from FY2008 to FY2017.

Offense Group	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
Violent	1,439	1,614	1,546	1,404	1,425	1,426	1,438	1,423	1,368	1,434
Sex and Child Abuse	652	663	663	619	526	557	544	532	509	477
Nonviolent	3,238	3,274	3,184	3,116	3,317	3,316	3,524	3,219	3,141	3,020
Drug	2,342	2,195	2,064	2,065	2,085	2,240	2,302	2,224	2,250	2,456
DWI	846	740	796	773	767	714	614	554	493	462
Total	8,517	8,486	8,253	7,977	8,120	8,253	8,422	7,952	7,761	7,849

Figure 5.6. Ten-year Trends of New Male Admissions by Offense Group from FY2008 to FY2017.



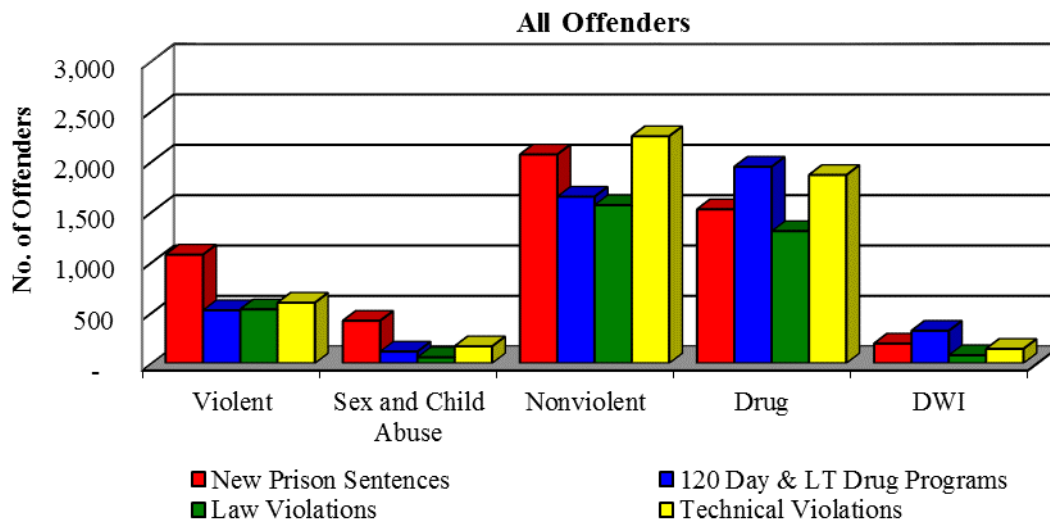
Offenders Admitted in FY2017

The greatest number of offenders admitted for FY2017 is returns on technical violations for non-violent offenses (Table 5.11). Nonviolent offenses account for the greatest admission type among all offenders. Due to the purpose of 120-day and long-term treatment programs, drug and DWI offenses show greater admissions to 120-day and long term drug programs than new admissions. All offense groups show a similar trend where returns for technical violations exceed those for law violations (Fig 5.7).

Table 5.11. Number of Offenders Admitted in FY2017 by Offense Group and Admission Type.

Offense Group	New Admitted		Returned from		Number of Offenders	Percent of All Admitted
	New Prison Sentences	120 Day & LT Drug Programs	Law Violations	Technical Violations		
Violent	1,078	526	535	601	2,740	14.8%
Sex and Child Abuse	422	116	59	168	765	4.1%
Nonviolent	2,072	1,653	1,570	2,253	7,548	40.9%
Drug	1,528	1,950	1,311	1,868	6,657	36.1%
DWI	196	323	80	143	742	4.0%
Total	5,296	4,568	3,555	5,033	18,452	100.0%

Figure 5.7. Number of Offenders Admitted in FY2017 by Offense Group and Admission Type.

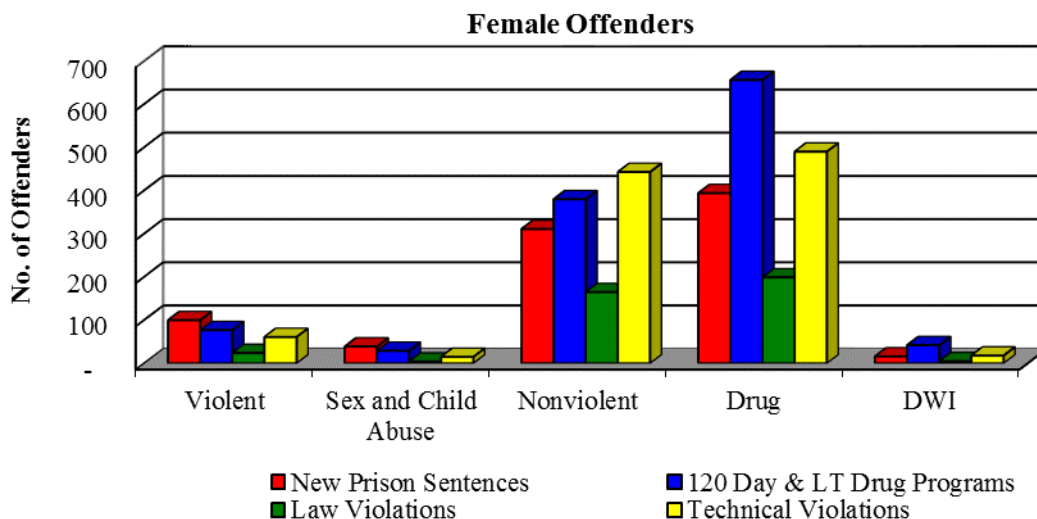


Among all females admitted in FY2017, drug and nonviolent offenses account for 88% of admissions. Fifty percent of all females are admitted to prison for drug offenses, of these, 62% are sentenced to 120-day or long-term drug programs (Table 5.12). All offense groups show a similar trend where returns for technical violations exceed those for law violations (Fig 5.8).

Table 5.12. Number of Female Offenders Admitted in FY2017 by Offense Group and Admission Type.

Offense Group	New Admissions		Returns from Supervision		Number of Offenders	Percent of All Admitted
	New Prison Sentences	120 Day & LT Drug Programs	Law Violations	Technical Violations		
Violent	100	77	24	61	262	7.6%
Sex and Child Abuse	39	29	4	15	87	2.5%
Nonviolent	311	380	165	443	1,299	37.5%
Drug	394	656	199	490	1,739	50.1%
DWI	16	42	5	18	81	2.3%
Total	860	1,184	397	1,027	3,468	100.0%

Figure 5.8. Number of Female Offenders Admitted in FY2017 by Offense Group and Admission Type.

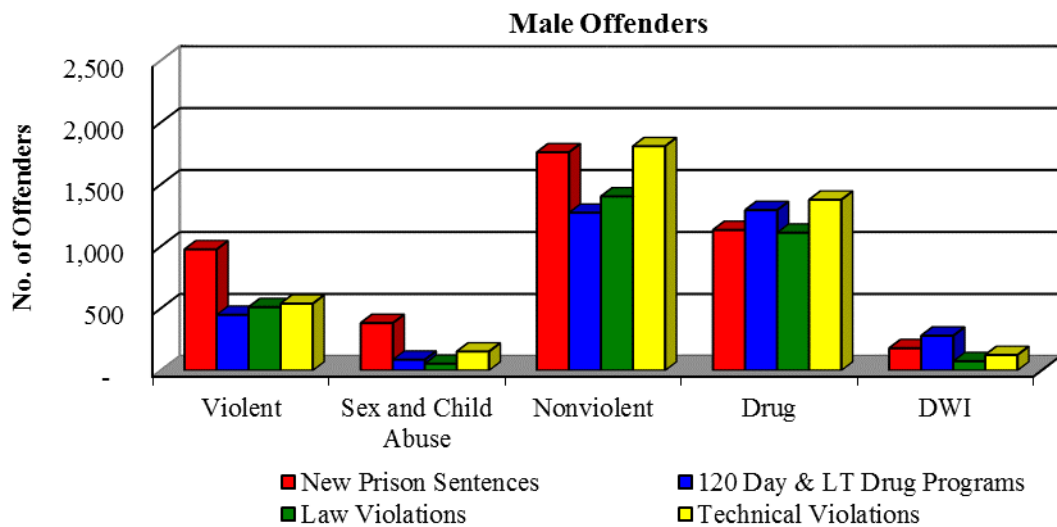


Nonviolent offenses accounted for 42% of all male admissions in FY2017, with the returns for technical violations closely followed by new prison sentences as mechanism of admittance (Table 5.13). Offenders charged with sex/child abuse or DWI offenses are least likely to return to incarceration from supervision (31%, 30%, respectively). Persons with nonviolent or drug offenses are most likely to return to prison from supervision (51%). In all offense groups, a technical violation is more common than a law violation as a reason for returns from supervision (Fig. 5.9).

Table 5.13. Number of Male Offenders Admitted in FY2017 by Offense Group and Admission Type.

Offense Group	New Admissions		Returns from Supervision		Number of Offenders	Percent of All Admitted
	New Prison Sentences	120 Day & LT Drug Programs	Law Violations	Technical Violations		
Violent	978	449	511	540	2,478	16.5%
Sex and Child Abuse	383	87	55	153	678	4.5%
Nonviolent	1,761	1,273	1,405	1,810	6,249	41.7%
Drug	1,134	1,294	1,112	1,378	4,918	32.8%
DWI	180	281	75	125	661	4.4%
Total	4,436	3,384	3,158	4,006	14,984	100.0%

Figure 5.9. Number of Male Offenders Admitted in FY2017 by Offense Group and Admission Type.



Top Forty Offenses

Table 5.14. Top Forty Offenses: All New Admissions, FY2017

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	1,027	5.2	1,310	2,337
2	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	337	5.9	339	676
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	293	8.4	416	709
4	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	199	5.3	165	364
5	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	172	5.4	152	324
6	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	162	4.9	112	274
7	570.090-001	FORGERY	154	5.0	164	318
8	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	152	8.5	66	218
9	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	113	5.9	76	189
10	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	108	13.8	16	124
11	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	108	5.6	122	230
12	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	98	3.9	44	142
13	571.070-001	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	95	6.2	42	137
14	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	84	7.8	112	196
15	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	80	10.3	20	100
16	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	78	4.2	133	211
17	302.321-005	DWR/DWS	71	3.5	29	100
18	575.150-002	RES ARST/DETN/STOP-RSK DTH/INJRY	70	4.0	41	111
19	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	69	23.0	-	69
20	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	55	7.5	25	80
21	195.202-002	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G-CANBNOID	53	4.7	65	118
22	570.040-001	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	51	3.4	39	90
23	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	45	15.2	4	49
24	566.062-001	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	45	19.6	-	45
25	577.010-004	DWI-ALCOHOL - AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	45	5.7	140	185
26	565.050-002	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT	43	10.1	9	52
27	566.062-002	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	42	16.8	-	42
28	571.015-001	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	37	11.1	-	37
29	589.425-001	FAIL TO REGISTER AS SEX OFFENDER	37	3.6	18	55
30	569.100-001	PROP DAMAGE 1ST DEGREE	36	3.9	33	69
31	571.030-999	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON	36	5.9	13	49
32	570.120-001	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	35	5.3	23	58
33	571.030-010	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON - SUBSECTI	33	3.4	29	62
34	566.034-001	STATUTORY RAPE-2ND DEGRE	30	6.9	12	42
35	568.045-001	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	30	6.6	30	60
36	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	30	4.6	37	67
37	566.064-001	STATUTORY SODOMY-2ND DEG	27	7.7	13	40
38	575.150-001	RESIST/INTERFER FEL ARR	27	4.0	16	43
39	577.060-001	LEFT SCENE OF ACCIDENT	25	4.0	27	52
40	565.024-001	INVOL MANSLATER-1ST DEG	24	8.6	3	27
Total Top Forty Offense Admissions			4,256	6.7	3,895	8,151
Total All Other Offense Admissions			954	8.3	665	1,619
Total All Offense Admissions			5,210	7.0	4,560	9,770

Table 5.15. Top Forty Offenses: Female New Admissions, FY2017.

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	288	4.6	479	767
2	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	54	7.9	99	153
3	570.090-001	FORGERY	53	5.0	79	132
4	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	48	5.0	53	101
5	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	27	4.7	42	69
6	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	22	4.0	34	56
7	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	18	5.8	34	52
8	195.202-002	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G-CANBNOID	16	4.4	22	38
9	570.040-001	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	16	3.5	13	29
10	568.045-001	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	15	6.4	16	31
11	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	15	6.7	16	31
12	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	11	5.1	16	27
13	570.120-001	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	11	4.5	10	21
14	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	9	5.9	11	20
15	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	9	6.2	23	32
16	565.060-002	ASLT 2ND-OP VEH W INTOX-INJURY	8	6.0	10	18
17	568.060-002	ABUSE OR NEGLECT OF A CHILD UNDER	8	5.3	2	10
18	575.150-002	RES ARST/DETN/STOP-RSK DTH/INJRY	8	4.3	2	10
19	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	7	21.7	-	7
20	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	7	4.4	3	10
21	565.020-001	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	6	18.3	-	6
22	569.100-001	PROP DAMAGE 1ST DEGREE	6	3.2	6	12
23	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	6	6.8	1	7
24	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	6	3.5	13	19
25	565.082-002	ASLT/ATMPT-L/E, ETC.2ND-NO WEP/IN	5	5.4	4	9
26	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	5	15.0	1	6
27	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	5	3.0	23	28
28	577.060-001	LEFT SCENE OF ACCIDENT	5	3.4	3	8
29	565.023-001	VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER	4	19.8	-	4
30	565.024-001	INVOL MANSLATER-1ST DEG	4	9.3	-	4
31	568.045-005	ENDANGERING WELFARE CHILD 1ST DEG	4	6.3	9	13
32	570.130-001	FRAUD USE CRED/DEBIT DEVICE (VALU	4	4.3	-	4
33	575.030-001	HINDERING PROSECUTION	4	3.8	2	6
34	575.150-001	RESIST/INTERFER FEL ARR	4	4.8	1	5
35	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCPT 3	4	7.3	3	7
36	195.233-002	DRUG PARAPH AMPHET/METH	3	3.7	3	6
37	195.420-001	CREATE/ALTER CHEM TO C/S	3	7.0	3	6
38	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	3	18.3	1	4
39	565.225-002	AGGRAVATED STALKING-1ST OFFENSE	3	3.7	-	3
40	570.030-006	THEFT/STEALING CONTROLLED SUBSTAN	3	5.3	5	8
Total Top Forty Offense Admissions			737	5.5	1,042	1,779
Total All Other Offense Admissions			105	7.9	138	243
Total All Offense Admissions			842	5.8	1,180	2,022

Life sentences computed as 30 years.

Table 5.16. Top Forty Offenses: Male New Admissions, FY2017

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	195.202-002	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G-CANBNOID	739	5.4	831	1,570
2	569.180-001	POSSESSION BURGLAR TOOLS	289	6.0	286	575
3	195.211-003	DIST DEL/U/5 GRAMS MARIJ	239	8.5	317	556
4	569.080-002	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE - 1S	172	5.4	123	295
5	565.074-001	DOM ASLT 3RD-3RD/SUBS OF	163	5.3	141	304
6	570.080-004	RECEIVING STOLEN PROP-3RD OFFENSE	140	5.1	78	218
7	569.035-001	PHARMACY ROBBERY 2ND DEG	137	8.7	50	187
8	569.025-001	PHARMACY ROBBERY 1ST DEG	103	13.8	15	118
9	565.060-002	ASLT 2ND-OP VEH W INTOX-INJURY	102	6.0	60	162
10	570.100-001	POSS OF FORGING INSTRT	101	4.9	85	186
11	571.070-001	UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A FIREARM	93	6.1	40	133
12	568.040-998	NONSUP-6MO-12MO-AMT-\$5000	91	3.8	41	132
13	570.030-010	STEALING A WATERCRAFT OR AIRCRAFT	90	5.5	88	178
14	566.067-998	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	78	10.4	17	95
15	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	75	8.0	89	164
16	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	73	4.3	110	183
17	191.677-004	RISK INFECTION-HIV-ACTOR KNOWS	68	0.9	4	72
18	565.021-002	MURDER 2ND DEGR VEHICULAR-INTOXIC	62	23.2	-	62
19	575.150-002	RESIST ARREST/DETENTION/STOP BY F	62	4.0	39	101
20	577.010-004	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	49	7.6	24	73
21	566.062-002	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	43	19.5	-	43
22	577.010-006	DWI-DRUG INTOX-CHRONIC OFFENDER	43	5.7	126	169
23	565.050-002	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT	42	15.0	3	45
24	566.062-003	ATMP STAT SOD-1ST-INJ/WEP-VIC<12	42	16.8	-	42
25	565.052-001	ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE	41	10.2	6	47
26	195.204-001	FRAUD ATT OBTN CONTR SUB	37	4.9	43	80
27	570.055-001	STEAL WIR/OTHR CONDUCTG DEVICE	35	3.3	26	61
28	571.020-001	POSS/MFGR/SELL ILL WEAP	35	11.1	-	35
29	571.070-001	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	35	5.9	13	48
30	589.425-002	FAIL REG AS SEX OFFENDER-589.400-	35	3.6	18	53
31	571.030-011	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON - SUBSECTI	32	3.5	26	58
32	569.100-001	PROPERTY DAMAGE 1ST DEGREE	30	4.1	27	57
33	566.040-998	SEXUAL ASSAULT	29	6.9	11	40
34	566.067-001	CHILD MOLES-1ST DEG-INJRY	27	7.7	11	38
35	570.130-001	FRAUD USE CRED/DEBIT DEVICE (VALU	24	5.7	13	37
36	579.020-002	DLVR CNTRL SUBST EXCPT 35/LESS G	24	4.8	24	48
37	571.030-009	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON - SUBSECTI	23	3.7	13	36
38	575.150-001	RESISTING/INTERFERING WITH ARREST	23	3.9	15	38
39	565.120-002	KIDNAPPING - 2ND DEGREE	22	6.0	21	43
40	565.024-002	INVOLUNT MANSLGTR-2ND	20	8.5	3	23
Total Top Forty Offense Admissions			3,568	6.9	2,438	6,006
Total All Other Offense Admissions			867	5.9	568	1,435
Total All Offense Admissions			4,435	6.7	3,006	7,441

Life sentences computed as 30 years.

Table 5.17. Top Forty Sentencing Counties: All Offenders, New Admissions in FY2017

Rank	County	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	St. Louis Cnty	428	232.0	5	433
2	St. Louis City	404	176.0	7	411
3	Jackson	332	212.0	4	336
4	Buchanan	187	117.0	2	189
5	Greene	186	203.0	5	191
6	St. Charles	178	158.0	6	184
7	Clay	148	86.0	5	153
8	Cape Girardeau	134	71.0	4	138
9	Boone	132	130.0	5	137
10	St. Francois	116	99.0	6	122
11	Jefferson	112	151.0	6	118
12	Butler	103	48.0	7	110
13	Platte	101	37.0	4	105
14	Lafayette	97	104.0	5	102
15	Pettis	82	17.0	8	90
16	Scott	73	60.0	6	79
17	Jasper	66	53.0	4	70
18	Cole	63	46.0	6	69
19	Pulaski	61	69.0	5	66
20	Laclede	60	65.0	4	64
21	Phelps	60	85.0	6	66
22	Dunklin	55	114.0	6	61
23	Franklin	55	129.0	2	57
24	Stoddard	53	91.0	6	59
25	New Madrid	51	61.0	6	57
26	Saline	51	47.0	6	57
27	Johnson	49	10.0	5	54
28	Cass	48	30.0	4	52
29	Lawrence	48	52.0	4	52
30	Taney	48	83.0	5	53
31	Christian	47	97.0	6	53
32	Warren	47	65.0	7	54
33	Randolph	46	41.0	4	50
34	Texas	46	46.0	4	50
35	Washington	42	23.0	4	46
36	Crawford	41	42.0	6	47
37	Callaway	40	52.0	5	45
38	Dekalb	40	7.0	6	46
39	Polk	40	47.0	3	43
40	Mississippi	38	16.0	8	46
Total Top 40 Counties		4,008	122.7	208	4,216
Total All Other Counties		1,288	21.9	311	1,599
Total All Counties		5,296	98.2	519	5,815

Life sentences computed as 30 years

Table 5.18. Top Forty Sentencing Counties: Female New Admissions, FY2017

Rank	County	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	St. Louis Cnty	44	47.0	3.382979	47.382979
2	St. Charles	32	35.0	4.485714	36.485714
3	St. Francois	30	34.0	5.264706	35.264706
4	St. Louis City	29	21.0	6.238095	35.238095
5	Cape Girardeau	28	24.0	2.625	30.625
6	Butler	26	16.0	7.0625	33.0625
7	Clay	25	20.0	3.4	28.4
8	Buchanan	23	32.0	2	25
9	Jefferson	23	27.0	5.259259	28.259259
10	Boone	22	27.0	4.407407	26.407407
11	Jackson	22	28.0	2.642857	24.642857
12	Platte	22	7.0	4.285714	26.285714
13	Lafayette	21	29.0	3.586207	24.586207
14	Pettis	17	4.0	8.25	25.25
15	Scott	16	14.0	4.714286	20.714286
16	Dunklin	15	38.0	5.552632	20.552632
17	Phelps	15	23.0	5.956522	20.956522
18	Pulaski	14	27.0	4.148148	18.148148
19	Camden	12	11.0	6.363636	18.363636
20	Cole	12	7.0	5.571429	17.571429
21	Johnson	12	2.0	6	18
22	Laclede	12	24.0	3.416667	15.416667
23	Washington	12	9.0	4.555556	16.555556
24	Dekalb	11	2.0	7.5	18.5
25	Texas	11	13.0	3.615385	14.615385
26	Stoddard	10	23.0	5.913043	15.913043
27	Adair	9	6.0	3.666667	12.666667
28	Jasper	9	13.0	3.461538	12.461538
29	Lawrence	9	9.0	3.666667	12.666667
30	Marion	9	27.0	6.925926	15.925926
31	Barry	8	8.0	3.125	11.125
32	Caldwell	8	4.0	8	16
33	Christian	8	31.0	4	12
34	Clinton	8	1.0	0	8
35	Franklin	8	34.0	1.676471	9.676471
36	Howell	8	5.0	2.8	10.8
37	Livingston	8	7.0	3.142857	11.142857
38	Ste. Genevieve	8	1.0	7	15
39	Mcdonald	7	6.0	3.333333	10.333333
40	Mississippi	7	4.0	8.75	15.75
Total Top 40 Counties		630	21.7	185.746201	815.746201
Total All Other Counties		230	13.7	250.545936	480.545936
Total All Counties		860	19.5	436.292137	1296.292137

Life sentences computed as 30 years

Table 5.19. Top Forty Sentencing Counties: Male New Admissions, FY2017

Rank	County	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	St. Louis Cnty	384	185.0	5.556757	389.556757
2	St. Louis City	375	155.0	7.470968	382.470968
3	Jackson	310	184.0	4.478261	314.478261
4	Buchanan	164	85.0	2.4	166.4
5	Greene	158	150.0	5.126667	163.126667
6	St. Charles	146	123.0	6.01626	152.01626
7	Clay	123	66.0	5.560606	128.560606
8	Boone	110	103.0	5.145631	115.145631
9	Cape Girardeau	106	47.0	5.106383	111.106383
10	Jefferson	89	124.0	6.725806	95.725806
11	St. Francois	86	65.0	6.015385	92.015385
12	Platte	79	30.0	4.333333	83.333333
13	Butler	77	32.0	7.6875	84.6875
14	Lafayette	76	75.0	5.52	81.52
15	Pettis	65	13.0	7.307692	72.307692
16	Jasper	57	40.0	4.7	61.7
17	Scott	57	46.0	5.847826	62.847826
18	Cole	51	39.0	5.615385	56.615385
19	Laclede	48	41.0	5.073171	53.073171
20	Franklin	47	95.0	2.726316	49.726316
21	Pulaski	47	42.0	5.595238	52.595238
22	Saline	46	35.0	4.857143	50.857143
23	Cass	45	22.0	5.363636	50.363636
24	New Madrid	45	43.0	6.651163	51.651163
25	Phelps	45	62.0	6.209677	51.209677
26	Stoddard	43	68.0	6.338235	49.338235
27	Randolph	42	30.0	3.766667	45.766667
28	Taney	41	58.0	5.103448	46.103448
29	Dunklin	40	76.0	6.013158	46.013158
30	Warren	40	40.0	7.125	47.125
31	Christian	39	66.0	6.515152	45.515152
32	Lawrence	39	43.0	4.581395	43.581395
33	Crawford	38	30.0	7.066667	45.066667
34	Johnson	37	8.0	4.5	41.5
35	Callaway	36	43.0	5.116279	41.116279
36	Polk	35	35.0	3.942857	38.942857
37	Texas	35	33.0	3.878788	38.878788
38	Ripley	32	12.0	6.833333	38.833333
39	Mississippi	31	12.0	7.166667	38.166667
40	Stone	31	19.0	3	34
Total Top 40 Counties		3395	99.9	218.03845	3613.03845
Total All Other Counties		1041	15.0	328.452521	1369.452521
Total All Counties		4436	79.9	546.490971	4982.490971

Life sentences computed as 30 years

Table 5.20. All New Admissions by Sentencing County, FY2017

County	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	County	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)
Adair	27	20.0	Livingston	22	34.0
Andrew	18	12.0	Macon	12	8.0
Atchison	3	5.0	Madison	16	14.0
Audrain	24	38.0	Maries	5	10.0
Barry	23	39.0	Marion	29	84.0
Barton	10	12.0	Mcdonald	27	24.0
Bates	19	20.0	Mercer	8	6.0
Benton	32	18.0	Miller	28	33.0
Bollinger	11	3.0	Mississippi	38	16.0
Boone	132	130.0	Moniteau	11	12.0
Buchanan	187	117.0	Monroe	8	13.0
Butler	103	48.0	Montgomery	23	9.0
Caldwell	29	10.0	Morgan	36	34.0
Callaway	40	52.0	New Madrid	51	61.0
Camden	36	43.0	Newton	33	26.0
Cape Girardeau	134	71.0	Nodaway	11	26.0
Carroll	7	13.0	Oregon	7	4.0
Carter	1	-	Osage	4	7.0
Cass	48	30.0	Ozark	5	14.0
Cedar	9	12.0	Pemiscot	34	47.0
Chariton	1	15.0	Perry	17	18.0
Christian	47	97.0	Pettis	82	17.0
Clark	7	7.0	Phelps	60	85.0
Clay	148	86.0	Pike	23	25.0
Clinton	26	5.0	Platte	101	37.0
Cole	63	46.0	Polk	40	47.0
Cooper	26	26.0	Pulaski	61	69.0
Crawford	41	42.0	Putnam	4	5.0
Dade	4	9.0	Ralls	14	9.0
Dallas	6	24.0	Randolph	46	41.0
Daviess	23	7.0	Ray	21	17.0
Dekalb	40	7.0	Reynolds	6	9.0
Dent	13	18.0	Ripley	34	15.0
Douglas	11	12.0	Saline	51	47.0
Dunklin	55	114.0	Schuyler	3	2.0
Franklin	55	129.0	Scotland	8	6.0
Gasconade	4	11.0	Scott	73	60.0
Gentry	6	16.0	Shannon	5	-
Greene	186	203.0	Shelby	7	2.0
Grundy	10	19.0	St. Charles	178	158.0
Harrison	12	9.0	St. Clair	11	15.0
Henry	24	48.0	St. Francois	116	99.0
Hickory	19	10.0	St. Louis City	404	176.0
Holt	4	8.0	St. Louis Cnty	428	232.0
Howard	13	12.0	Ste. Genevieve	29	13.0
Howell	24	16.0	Stoddard	53	91.0
Iron	19	7.0	Stone	37	27.0
Jackson	332	212.0	Sullivan	9	7.0
Jasper	66	53.0	Taney	48	83.0
Jefferson	112	151.0	Texas	46	46.0
Johnson	49	10.0	Vernon	22	40.0
Knox	1	1.0	Warren	47	65.0
Laclede	60	65.0	Washington	42	23.0
Lafayette	97	104.0	Wayne	22	26.0
Lawrence	48	52.0	Webster	32	37.0
Lewis	8	5.0	Worth	1	6.0
Lincoln	29	35.0	Wright	33	22.0
Linn	6	17.0	Total	5,210	99.8

*excludes offenders who are out-of-state or have an unknown sentencing county

Admissions Demographics

Table 5.21 shows the number of admissions by admission type, race/ethnicity, and gender. Some offenders may have multiple admissions within the fiscal year period. Admission types vary by gender and race/ethnicity. White male offenders are nearly equally likely to be admitted for technical violations or new admissions while black male offenders are nearly 50% more likely to be admitted for a new prison sentence than a return for a law violation. For white females, the largest admissions group is 120-day and long-term (LT) treatment admissions. For black females a new prison sentence constitutes the largest reason for admittance to an institution (Table 5.21).

Table 5.21. Number of Offenders by Admission Type and by Race/ethnicity and Gender in FY2017.

All Admissions Types by Race/Ethnicity FY2017						
Race	New Admissions		Returns from Supervision		All Admissions	Percent of All Admissions
	New Prison Sentences	120 Day & LT Drug	Law Violations	Technical Violations		
All Offenders						
Asian	10	20	7	16	53	0.3%
Black	1,399	695	923	945	3,962	21.5%
Hispanic	109	95	42	79	325	1.8%
Native American	9	12	9	17	47	0.3%
Unknown	3	3	2	-	8	0.0%
White	3,766	3,743	2,572	3,976	14,057	76.2%
Total	5,296	4,568	3,555	5,033	18,452	100.0%
Females						
Asian	2	7	-	6	15	0.4%
Black	103	97	42	86	328	9.5%
Hispanic	29	37	13	31	110	3.2%
Native American	5	4	-	5	14	0.4%
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
White	721	1,039	342	899	3,001	86.5%
Total	860	1,184	397	1,027	3,468	100.0%
Males						
Asian	8	13	7	10	38	0.3%
Black	1,296	598	881	859	3,634	24.3%
Hispanic	80	58	29	48	215	1.4%
Native American	4	8	9	12	33	0.2%
Unknown	3	3	2	-	8	0.1%
White	3,045	2,704	2,230	3,077	11,056	73.8%
Total	4,436	3,384	3,158	4,006	14,984	100.0%

For all offender admissions from FY2008 to FY2017, sixteen percent are assessed as being mentally ill according to offender assessments. Females exhibit a greater proportion of mentally ill individuals (31.0%) than did males (13.6%, Table 5.22). However, the proportion of female offenders needing clinical care or medication generally declines while the proportion of male offenders shows fluctuation.

Offenders admitted with medical concerns continue to be a smaller group than those with mental health concerns; on average in the last 10 years, 6.2% of all admissions need medical care. Medical concerns among female admissions are three times that of male admissions (Table 5.22). The percent of female admissions with medical concerns varies by year but generally declines over the past ten years. Medical needs among males remain stable within the 10-year span.

Table 5.22. Offenders Admitted with Mental or Medical Health Concerns from FY2008 to FY2017.

Mentally Ill*

Year	Count			Percent of All Admissions		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
FY2008	935	2,342	3,277	35.4%	13.8%	16.7%
FY2009	857	2,303	3,160	35.2%	14.1%	16.8%
FY2010	829	2,353	3,182	33.7%	15.1%	17.7%
FY2011	918	2,269	3,187	35.2%	14.7%	17.6%
FY2012	948	2,507	3,455	35.1%	16.2%	19.0%
FY2013	907	2,076	2,983	31.6%	13.3%	16.1%
FY2014	909	2,024	2,933	28.7%	12.6%	15.3%
FY2015	855	1,855	2,710	26.0%	12.0%	14.5%
FY2016	869	1,795	2,664	26.2%	11.9%	14.5%
FY2017	948	1,854	2,802	27.3%	12.4%	15.2%
Total	8,975	21,378	30,353	31.0%	13.6%	16.3%

Medical Concerns**

Year	Count			Percent of All Admissions		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
FY2008	583	754	1,337	22.1%	4.4%	6.8%
FY2009	459	824	1,283	18.9%	5.0%	6.8%
FY2010	361	764	1,125	14.7%	4.9%	6.2%
FY2011	362	707	1,069	13.9%	4.6%	5.9%
FY2012	335	702	1,037	12.4%	4.5%	5.7%
FY2013	328	762	1,090	11.4%	4.9%	5.9%
FY2014	393	828	1,221	12.4%	5.2%	6.4%
FY2015	486	768	1,254	14.8%	5.0%	6.7%
FY2016	431	728	1,159	13.0%	4.8%	6.3%
FY2017	373	608	981	10.8%	4.1%	5.3%
Total	4,111	7,445	11,556	14.2%	4.7%	6.2%

*Offenders require regular clinic care and psychotropic medication.

**Offenders require regular or daily nursing and schedule III medications.

Offenders assessed with moderate, intensive or severe substance abuse issues require drug treatment. Thus, over the last 10 years, 84.4% of all offenders require drug treatment. This percent remains relatively steady from FY2008 to FY2011, but has subsequently risen. The percent requiring treatment reaches its highest level in FY2017 at 88.9%.

Table 5.23. Offenders Admitted with Substance Abuse and Requiring Treatment from FY2008 to FY2017.

Year	No Assesment*	Sustance Abuse Assesment†					Total Admissions	Percent Req. Treatment††
		None**	Mild	Moderate	Intensive	Severe		
FY2008	282	1,345	1,673	5,620	8,686	1,992	19,598	84.4%
FY2009	180	1,287	1,693	5,450	8,125	2,061	18,796	84.0%
FY2010	287	1,195	1,528	5,029	7,741	2,223	18,003	84.6%
FY2011	395	1,107	1,540	4,970	7,962	2,112	18,086	85.0%
FY2012	347	1,011	1,431	4,957	8,034	2,426	18,206	86.3%
FY2013	560	991	1,501	5,147	8,034	2,272	18,505	86.1%
FY2014	699	962	1,415	5,463	8,328	2,337	19,204	87.2%
FY2015	636	864	1,303	5,184	8,347	2,370	18,704	88.0%
FY2016	435	826	1,354	5,106	8,152	2,476	18,349	87.8%
FY2017	551	743	1,243	4,968	8,348	2,599	18,452	88.9%
Total	4,372	10,331	14,681	51,894	65,257	17,793	164,328	84.4%

* No substance abuse assessment completed

** No substance abuse indicated

†See Table 2.7 for treatment levels for assessment

††Offenders assessed as having moderate to severe substance abuse require treatment. Those with no assessment are excluded from the denominator.

Minimum Prison Term

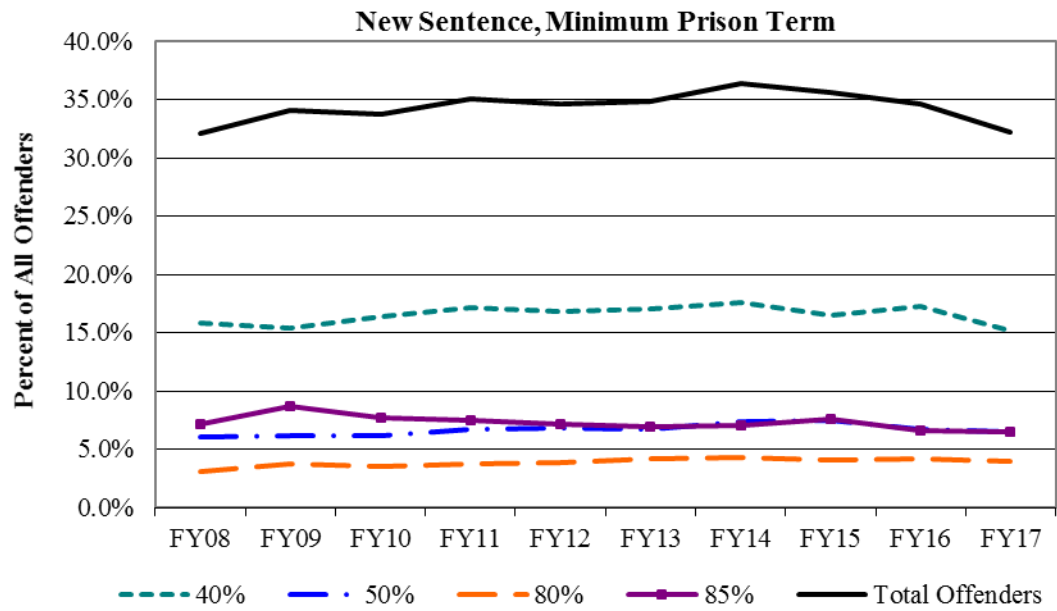
Mandated in 1994, minimum prison terms (MPTs) establish the length of sentence required to be served before eligibility for parole for offenders convicted of dangerous felonies and for offenders with prior incarcerations with Missouri DOC (Section 558.019, RSMo). One prior incarceration requires an offender serve a minimum of 40% sentence length before parole; two prior incarcerations requires 50%; three or more prior incarcerations requires 80%; and dangerous felons serve at least 85% of their sentence. Offenders with drug offenses do not serve a minimum prison term for prior incarcerations with DOC.

The number of admissions with MPTs peaks in FY2014 with increase in all levels of MPTs. For the ten-year period since FY2008, a total of 29,877 MPTs are imposed which encompasses one-third of all offenders admitted with new sentences (Table 5.24). The greatest percent are those serving 40% MPT followed by 50% and then 85% MPT (Fig. 5.10).

Table 5.24. New Admissions, FY2008 to FY2017 with Minimum Prison Terms (MPT) for Dangerous Felonies or Repeat Offenses.

All Offenders, New Sentence MPT							
Sentence	Minimum Prison Term					Total MPT	Total Offenders
Year	None	40%	50%	80%	85%		
Number of Offenders							
FY2008	5,933	1,385	530	272	620	2,807	8,740
FY2009	5,996	1,403	564	338	790	3,095	9,091
FY2010	5,748	1,418	533	310	670	2,931	8,679
FY2011	5,603	1,475	582	319	644	3,020	8,623
FY2012	5,654	1,456	590	336	616	2,998	8,652
FY2013	5,609	1,463	579	364	600	3,006	8,615
FY2014	5,867	1,617	682	400	653	3,352	9,219
FY2015	5,586	1,433	648	351	653	3,085	8,671
FY2016	5,530	1,455	563	351	555	2,924	8,454
FY2017	5,610	1,258	539	328	534	2,659	8,269
Total	57,136	14,363	5,810	3,369	6,335	29,877	87,013
Percent of Offenders							
FY2008	67.9%	15.8%	6.1%	3.1%	7.1%	32.1%	100.0%
FY2009	66.0%	15.4%	6.2%	3.7%	8.7%	34.0%	100.0%
FY2010	66.2%	16.3%	6.1%	3.6%	7.7%	33.8%	100.0%
FY2011	65.0%	17.1%	6.7%	3.7%	7.5%	35.0%	100.0%
FY2012	65.3%	16.8%	6.8%	3.9%	7.1%	34.7%	100.0%
FY2013	65.1%	17.0%	6.7%	4.2%	7.0%	34.9%	100.0%
FY2014	63.6%	17.5%	7.4%	4.3%	7.1%	36.4%	100.0%
FY2015	64.4%	16.5%	7.5%	4.0%	7.5%	35.6%	100.0%
FY2016	65.4%	17.2%	6.7%	4.2%	6.6%	34.6%	100.0%
FY2017	67.8%	15.2%	6.5%	4.0%	6.5%	32.2%	100.0%
Total	65.7%	16.5%	6.7%	3.9%	7.3%	34.3%	100.0%

Figure 5.10. Ten-year Trends in New Sentence Admissions with Minimum Prison Terms.



Average Sentence

Average sentences for new admissions include both new prison sentences (court commitments) and probation revocations. New admissions exclude offenders serving short sentences under 120-day and long-term drug sentences (559.115, RSMo or 217.202 RSMo). Life sentences are standardized at 30 years for the purpose of computing average sentence lengths.

New admissions since FY2008 are fairly evenly distributed each year between new court commitments and probation revocations. However, male admissions consistently include a greater amount of new court commitments, while females incur more probation revocations (Table 5.25). Average sentence length in the past ten years is stable. In general, average sentences for males are roughly 1.5 years longer than females for new court commitments, and one year longer than females for probation revocations.

Table 5.25. Number of Offenders and Average Sentence (in years) for New Term Sentences by Gender from FY2008 to FY2017.

New Admissions - Term Sentences										
Count	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
New Court Commitments	2,850	3,078	2,916	2,893	2,813	2,845	2,969	2,808	2,649	2,745
Female	210	238	238	273	269	257	285	312	290	342
Male	2,640	2,840	2,678	2,620	2,544	2,588	2,684	2,496	2,359	2,403
Probation Revocations	2,823	2,921	2,893	2,710	2,804	2,776	2,866	2,637	2,580	2,573
Female	531	443	459	466	453	464	535	502	493	519
Male	2,292	2,478	2,434	2,244	2,351	2,312	2,331	2,135	2,087	2,054
Total	5,673	5,999	5,809	5,603	5,617	5,621	5,835	5,445	5,229	5,318

Average Sentence (yrs)	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
New Court Commitments	8.1	8.5	8.3	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.1	8.1
Female	6.8	6.9	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.9	6.5	6.8	7.1
Male	8.2	8.6	8.5	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.3	8.2
Probation Revocations	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.8
Female	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2
Male	5.9	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.0
Total	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.0

From FY2008 to FY2017, the amount of probation revocation admissions surpasses new court commitments among white offenders. The reverse is true with black and hispanic offenders (Table 5.26).

The average sentence lengths, for both new court commitments and probation revocation, are stable among black and white offenders within strata. Black offenders sentence length is longer than white offenders for both new court commitments and probation revocation. For FY2017, the sentence length for new court commitments is 0.5 years longer for black offenders compared to white offenders; with probation revocation, black offenders average 2.0 years longer sentence length than white offenders. Other race/ethnicities sentence length fluctuates over time as would be expected with the smaller population size.

Table 5.26. New Admissions, Count and Term Sentences (in years) by Race/ethnicity from FY2008 to FY2017.

Count	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
New Court Commitments	2,850	3,078	2,916	2,893	2,813	2,845	2,969	2,808	2,649	2,745
Asian	3	8	9	13	5	9	8	10	6	4
Black	989	1,127	1,019	913	896	917	1,006	892	776	798
Hispanic	118	129	120	105	95	92	74	80	85	66
Native American	14	10	10	6	12	5	12	12	10	6
Unknown	2	3	6	3	4	4	5	3	2	2
White	1,724	1,801	1,752	1,853	1,801	1,818	1,864	1,811	1,770	1,869
Probation Revocations	2,823	2,921	2,893	2,710	2,804	2,776	2,866	2,637	2,580	2,573
Asian	5	8	6	7	2	9	6	6	6	6
Black	821	890	847	773	835	748	757	653	682	603
Hispanic	46	48	54	44	55	53	42	50	46	43
Native American	12	6	7	11	9	8	12	5	2	5
Unknown	1	-	1	1	2	2	-	1	-	1
White	1,938	1,969	1,978	1,874	1,901	1,956	2,049	1,922	1,844	1,915
Total	5,673	5,999	5,809	5,603	5,617	5,621	5,835	5,445	5,229	5,318

Average Sentence (yrs)	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
New Court Commitments	8.1	8.5	8.3	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.1	8.1
Asian	9.3	10.6	7.0	5.7	6.8	5.9	4.9	7.3	13.8	10.8
Black	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.4	9.2	8.8
Hispanic	7.5	6.9	6.4	7.8	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.7	9.0	8.0
Native American	4.2	5.1	4.4	5.5	5.8	8.0	6.4	10.4	5.1	8.0
Unknown	30.0	14.3	11.0	16.7	10.0	13.3	6.6	4.7	4.0	6.0
White	7.2	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.5	8.0	7.6	7.7
Probation Revocations	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.8
Asian	5.6	3.5	4.8	6.6	8.0	4.9	5.7	5.3	5.7	7.7
Black	6.3	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.7	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.5
Hispanic	5.6	5.3	5.8	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.5	6.1	5.7	5.1
Native American	6.6	3.8	4.7	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.9	5.8	4.5	5.8
Unknown	3.0	0.0	3.0	4.0	4.5	3.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	4.0
White	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.7	5.7
Total	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.0

In looking at admissions and offense types over the last ten years, different patterns emerge. Since FY2008, probation revocations are consistently the greatest source of new admissions for nonviolent and drug offenses, while all other offense groups have greater admissions from new court commitments (Table 5.27). Among new court commitments, average sentence length is stable over the 10-year span. Not surprisingly, the longest average sentence in all years is seen in the violent and sex/child abuse groups. Sentence length for sex/child abuse offenses and DWI fluctuate the most and has the greatest gain in length over the past 10 years.

Table 5.27. New Admissions, Count and Term Sentences (in years) by Offense Group, FY2008 to FY2017.

New Admissions - Term Sentences										
Count	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
New Court Commitments	2,850	3,078	2,916	2,893	2,813	2,845	2,969	2,808	2,649	2,745
Violent	852	978	905	815	817	773	836	844	749	808
Sex and Child Abuse	399	454	415	395	327	368	371	364	355	360
Nonviolent	851	883	880	900	935	917	1,039	841	908	822
Drug	477	522	485	569	546	609	566	627	538	646
DWI	271	241	231	214	188	178	157	132	99	109
Probation Revocations	2,823	2,921	2,893	2,710	2,804	2,776	2,866	2,637	2,580	2,573
Violent	265	308	306	265	296	298	304	294	291	279
Sex and Child Abuse	109	101	88	99	93	92	90	92	74	69
Nonviolent	1,480	1,543	1,534	1,457	1,498	1,461	1,511	1,348	1,301	1,225
Drug	850	839	843	771	783	791	843	799	830	911
DWI	119	130	122	118	134	134	118	104	84	89
Total	5,673	5,999	5,809	5,603	5,617	5,621	5,835	5,445	5,229	5,318

Average Sentence (yrs)	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
New Court Commitments	8.1	8.5	8.3	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.1	8.1
Violent	11.2	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.8	11.1	11.0	11.3
Sex and Child Abuse	11.6	12.1	12.3	11.8	12.3	12.6	12.1	13.6	13.6	12.6
Nonviolent	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9
Drug	6.8	6.8	6.3	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.0
DWI	4.4	5.0	4.5	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.7
Probation Revocations	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.8
Violent	7.4	7.7	7.1	7.3	7.7	7.5	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.2
Sex and Child Abuse	7.5	8.6	7.8	8.5	7.9	8.8	7.2	8.1	7.5	8.2
Nonviolent	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.4
Drug	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.0	5.9
DWI	4.9	4.9	5.3	4.6	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.1
Total	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.0

Data in Table 5.28 show the average sentence length for the top ten most serious offenses by offense group for FY 2008 to FY2017. Sentence length for new court commitments remains stable for violent, nonviolent, and drug offenses. DWI sentence length shows a slow, modestly, increasing trend over ten years. Seventy percent of the top sex/child abuses offenses exhibit decreasing sentence length from the previous fiscal year. Sentencing length for forcible rape shows a 2.6 year decrease with forcible sodomy a 4.5 year decrease from FY2016.

Table 5.28. Top Ten Most Prevalent Charge Codes for New Court Commitments by Offense Group from FY2008 to FY2017 with Average Sentence Length in Years.

RSMO	Most Serious Offense	Felony Class*	Commitments FY08 - FY17	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Violent													
565.020	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	A	228	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
565.021	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	A	884	21.1	21.2	22.4	22.1	22.2	22.3	20.9	19.9	22.7	22.7
565.024	INVOL MANSLATER-1ST DEG	C	375	6.9	7.6	6.4	6.8	7.2	8.3	6.6	7.5	6.7	8.8
565.050	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR AT	A	700	12.6	12.7	11.4	12.0	12.4	12.2	12.7	12.1	12.1	12.1
565.060	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	C	1168	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.2	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.5
565.073	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEG	C	935	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.0
565.082	ASLT/ATMPT-L/E, ETC.2ND-	C	399	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.4	6.0	5.7	6.4	5.8	5.6
569.020	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	A	1109	13.7	13.7	14.1	14.9	13.5	14.0	14.4	13.4	13.8	13.8
569.030	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	B	1185	8.8	8.2	9.1	9.2	9.2	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.6	8.9
571.015	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	U	217	10.2	10.7	9.7	11.0	11.9	12.4	12.8	10.6	12.9	11.2
Sex and Child Abuse													
566.030	FORCIBLE RAPE - FORCIBLE	U	204	19.6	19.5	20.5	23.7	23.2	18.8	19.8	22.7	19.0	17.4
566.032	STAT RAPE-1ST DEG-PERS U	U	366	14.2	14.9	16.2	16.4	15.3	13.6	15.8	17.0	15.6	15.6
566.034	STATUTORY RAPE-2ND DEGRE	C	300	5.5	5.9	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.1
566.060	FORCIBLE SODOMY-DEV SEXU	U	131	14.2	21.2	18.7	16.9	18.5	18.9	15.9	20.6	21.9	17.5
566.062	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST	U	991	15.1	15.4	15.3	15.5	15.4	17.5	17.1	17.8	16.4	16.7
566.064	STATUTORY SODOMY-2ND DEG	C	235	5.0	5.8	5.1	6.6	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.2	7.1	6.3
566.067	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	B	640	9.2	8.7	8.6	8.9	9.2	10.1	8.9	11.7	11.0	10.2
566.151	ENTICE CHILD-ACTOR>21/CH	U	106	9.3	8.0	9.2	7.7	7.5	10.3	10.3	9.6	13.2	10.6
568.045	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A	C	201	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.3	5.9	5.2	5.3	5.3	6.0	6.4
568.060	ABUSE OF CHILD	C	166	5.9	7.8	7.0	9.8	9.8	7.2	8.4	7.4	10.7	9.0
Non-Violent													
302.321	DWR/DWS	D	317	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6
568.040	NONSUP-6MO-12MO-AMT-\$500	D	536	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.0
569.080	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1S	C	850	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.9	4.6	4.3
569.160	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	B	629	8.5	8.2	8.5	7.8	8.5	9.4	8.0	9.1	7.3	8.6
569.170	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	C	1843	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.2
570.030	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25	C	1721	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.0
570.080	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERT	C	386	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.0	5.2	4.4	4.7	5.1	4.2	4.4
570.090	FORGERY	C	716	4.5	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.4
571.070	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	C	373	4.0	3.7	4.3	4.4	4.9	5.5	4.6	5.1	4.8	5.2
575.150	RES ARST/DETN/STOP-RSK D	D	397	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.0
DWI													
577.010	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED	C	2334	4.7	5.1	4.8	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.2
Drug													
195.202	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANC	C	3349	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.8
195.211	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	B	2255	8.1	8.3	8.2	7.8	9.0	9.3	9.3	8.8	9.0	8.7
195.214	DIST CNT SUB NEAR SCHOOL	A	47	11.8	12.4	12.4	11.0	10.0	12.3	11.7	10.8	10.0	12.0
195.222	TRAFFIC IN DRUGS/ATTEMPT	A	90	12.2	14.1	10.8	11.3	11.3	12.4	14.7	12.2	14.9	13.8
195.223	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-	B	337	9.8	9.9	9.2	10.5	10.7	10.0	11.7	9.5	9.9	8.6
195.233	DRUG PARAPH AMPHET/METH	D	44	2.8	2.8	2.3	3.4	2.8	3.8	3.9	3.0	4.0	3.0
195.246	POSS EPHEDRINE-MAN METHA	D	38	2.8	3.5	3.7	2.7	3.5	2.8	0.0	4.5	3.5	0.0
195.420	CREATE/ALTER CHEM TO C/S	C	126	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.4	4.8	5.7	5.3	4.9	6.0	5.7
217.360	DEL/POSS CONTR SUBS-CORR	C	32	3.0	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.1	4.3	2.0	3.5	4.0	2.0
579.015	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANC	D	31	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6

* The felony class of the most populous charge code.

The statutory defined offense may include more than one charge code.

Life Sentences and sentences over 30 years are computed at 30 years.

New court commitments include offenders sentenced by the courts to a term commitment. New court commitments do not include offenders sentenced to a 120 day, long term drug program, probation or parole revocations. Offenders convicted of the attempt of the offense are excluded (the offenders are sentenced to one felony class lower.)

The felony class is the current felony class for the offense. Some offenses, including Child Molestation 1st and

Endangering the Welfare of a Child have had the felony class of the offense increased during the analysis period.

DWI (577.010) Includes persistent, aggravated and chronic offenses.

6. Releases from an Adult Institution

All Releases

Since the introduction of the new salient factor guideline assessment in 2004, the number of offenders released to parole has increased along with a reduction in the number of offenders released on the conditional mandatory release date or on the expiration of sentence.

Total releases increase in FY2017 reversing a two-year trend; this trend reflects increases in parole, conditional release, and other releases (Table 6.1). The trend for the last five years describes a different picture; total number of discharges is static with the exception of a 9% increase in ‘other’ releases (Table. 6.2).

Table 6.1. Number of Releases from an Institution by Release Type, FY2007 to FY2017.

Type of Releases	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
Probation	4,646	4,602	4,282	4,320	4,306	4,440	4,578	5,036	5,109	5,097	5,087
Parole	12,840	12,881	11,672	11,562	11,414	11,584	11,731	12,013	11,555	10,816	11,539
Conditional Release	828	768	922	830	891	940	889	781	821	772	870
Other*	776	728	160	139	142	126	132	166	164	150	192
Discharge	2,169	2,081	2,129	1,838	1,723	1,601	1,590	1,589	1,509	1,559	1,536
Total Releases	21,259	21,060	19,165	18,689	18,476	18,691	18,920	19,585	19,158	18,394	19,224
Percent Increase		-0.9%	-9.0%	-2.5%	-1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	3.5%	-2.2%	-4.0%	4.5%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

Figure 6.1. Ten-year Trends in Releases from Prison by Release Type, FY2008 to FY2017.

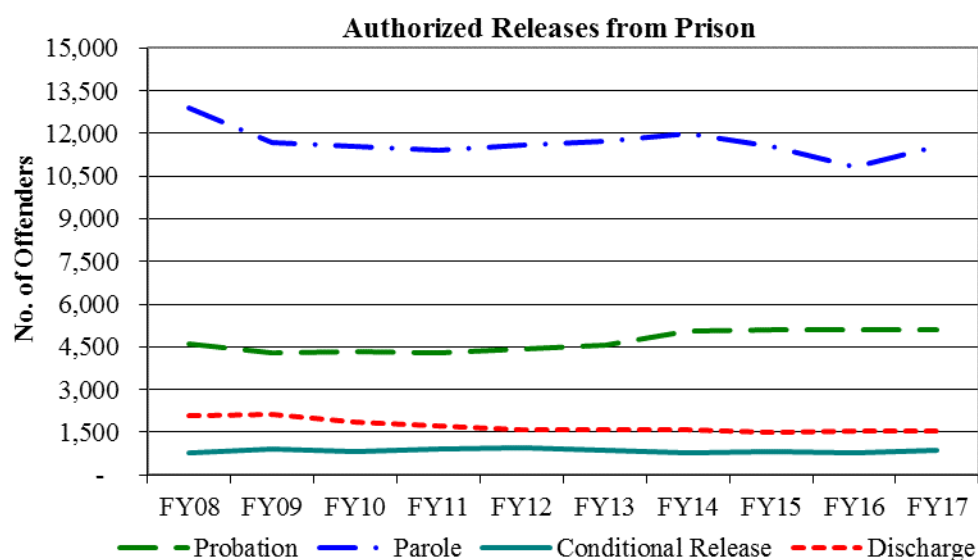


Table 6.2. Release Types, Average Percent Change of by Five-year Cohorts.

Type of Releases	Change in Releases	
	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY2007-FY2012	FY2012-FY2017
Probation	-0.9%	2.8%
Parole	-2.0%	-0.1%
Conditional Release	2.6%	-1.5%
Other*	-30.5%	8.8%
Discharge	-5.9%	-0.8%
Total Releases	-2.5%	0.6%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

Gender

FY2017 reverses the six-year trend of increases in number of releases of incarcerated females. The drop in releases (-8.0%) is largely a reflection of the 13% decrease in parole releases. Parole, then probation, are the leading causes of institutional release for female offenders (Table 6.3 and Fig.6.2). The comparison of FY2007-12 with FY2012-17 shows greater percent in all release types (Table 6.4).

Table 6.3. Number of Releases from the Female Prison Population by Release Type, FY2007 to FY2017.

Type of Releases	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
Probation	775	668	797	814	811	943	1,153	1,196	1,279	1,304	1,279
Parole	1,844	1,599	1,628	1,516	1,625	1,714	1,739	1,762	1,762	2,021	1,760
Conditional Release	74	73	60	58	67	58	35	72	72	82	72
Other*	54	7	10	9	6	8	13	12	7	22	9
Discharge	188	172	165	179	137	133	127	121	155	130	155
Total Releases	2,935	2,519	2,660	2,576	2,646	2,856	3,067	3,163	3,275	3,559	3,275
Percent Increase		-14.2%	5.6%	-3.2%	2.7%	7.9%	7.4%	3.1%	3.5%	8.7%	-8.0%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

Figure 6.2. Ten-year Trends of the Number of Releases from the Female Prison Population by Release Type, FY2007 to FY2017.

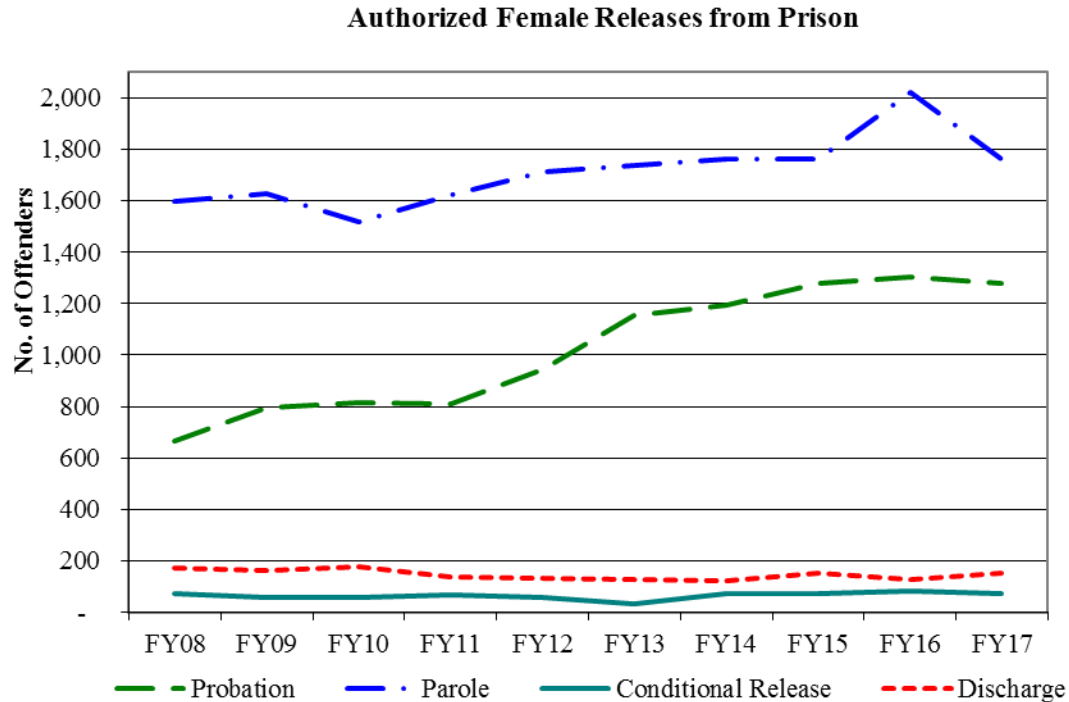


Table 6.4. Release Type, Average Percent Change for Females by Five-year Intervals.

Type of Releases	Change in Female Releases	
	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY2007-FY2012	FY2012-FY2017
Probation	4.0%	6.3%
Parole	-1.5%	0.5%
Conditional Release	-4.8%	4.4%
Other*	-31.7%	2.4%
Discharge	-6.7%	3.1%
Total Releases	-0.5%	2.8%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

Unlike the female incarcerated population of FY2017, the male population reverses a two-year trend of decreasing releases with a 7.5 % increase in releases from imprisonment; this reflects an 11% increase in parole releases (Table 6.5). Discharges remain relatively static since FY2012 with the exception of “other” release types which has a 9% increase. “Other” release type represents deaths, interstate transfers, and absconders (Table 6.6).

Table 6.5. Number of Releases from the Male Prison Population by Release Type, FY2007 to FY2017.

Type of Releases	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
Probation	3,871	3,934	3,485	3,506	3,495	3,497	3,425	3,840	3,830	3,793	3,808
Parole	10,996	11,282	10,044	10,046	9,789	9,870	9,992	10,251	9,793	8,795	9,779
Conditional Release	754	695	862	772	824	882	854	709	749	690	798
Other*	722	721	150	130	136	118	119	154	157	128	183
Discharge	1,981	1,909	1,964	1,659	1,586	1,468	1,463	1,468	1,354	1,429	1,381
Total Releases	18,324	18,541	16,505	16,113	15,830	15,835	15,853	16,422	15,883	14,835	15,949
Percent Increase		1.2%	-11.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	0.0%	0.1%	3.6%	-3.3%	-6.6%	7.5%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

Figure 6.3. Ten-year Trends of the Number of Releases from the Male Prison Population by Release Type, FY2007 to FY2017.

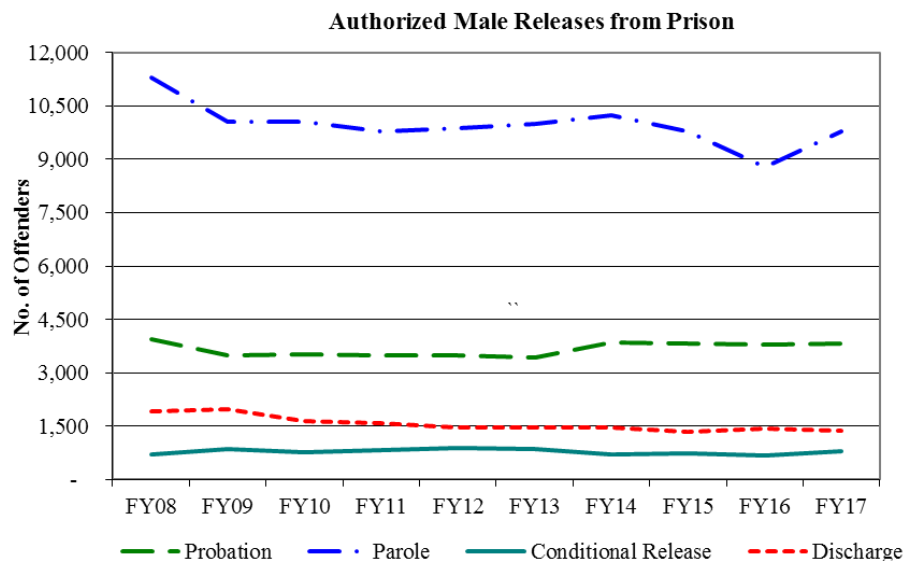


Table 6.6. Release Type, Average Percent Change for Males by Five-year Intervals.

Type of Releases	Change in Male Releases	
	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY2007-FY2012	FY2012-FY2017
Probation	-2.0%	1.7%
Parole	-2.1%	-0.2%
Conditional Release	3.2%	-2.0%
Other*	-30.4%	9.2%
Discharge	-5.8%	-1.2%
Total Releases	-2.9%	0.1%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

7. Time Served to First Release

All Releases

First release is the first release following the admission for a new commitment. Offenders convicted of offenses committed on or after August 28, 1994 are required to serve a minimum prison term (MPT) before first release if they have committed a dangerous felony (85% of sentence) or have prior incarcerations with the Missouri Department of Corrections (40% of sentence for one prior, 50% for two priors and 80% for three or more prior incarcerations). Time served includes jail time that is credited to an offender's sentence for incarceration prior to receipt by the Department of Corrections. Offenders convicted of a sex offense under Chapter 566 RSMO must complete the Missouri Sex Offender Program (MOSOP) before being eligible for a parole release. Offenders sentenced as a chronic DWI offender must serve two years before parole eligibility per section 577.012.7(5), RSMo. First releases do not include the release of offenders who are returned as parole violators or from a 120-day program.

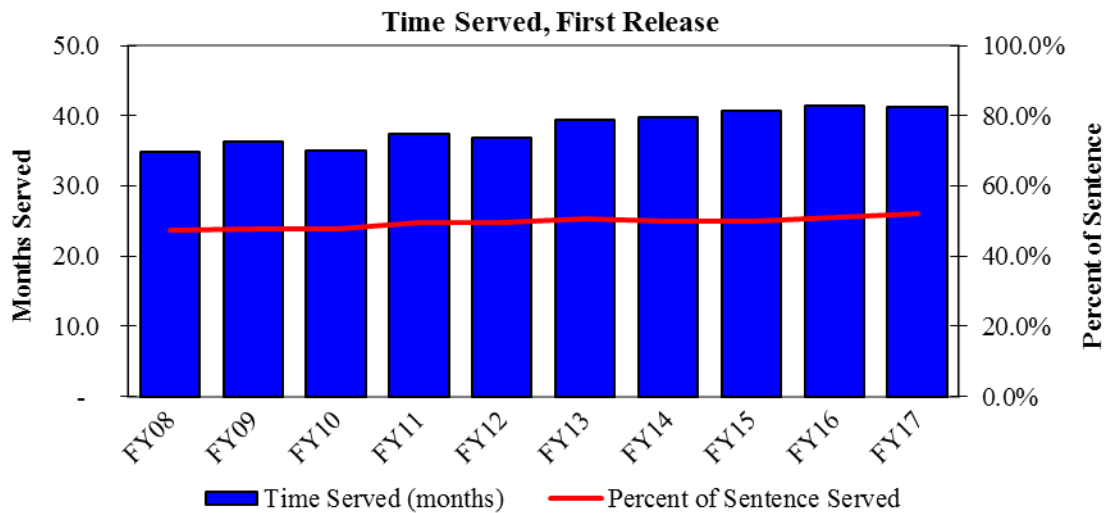
Time served as a percent of the sentence in FY2017 is 52.1%, slightly longer than time served in FY2016 (Table 7.1); the percent of time served shows a gradual increase the past ten years (Fig. 7.1). This is expected to continue, particularly with MPTs imposed, as time served will increase with increasing aggregate sentence.

Please note, the tables and figures in this chapter refer to time served to first release to parole or by conditional release or by discharge.

Table 7.1. Time Served, First Release to Parole or Conditional Release or Discharge, FY2008 to FY2017

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2008	5,511	73.3	34.8	47.5%	82.9%	11.3%	5.7%
FY2009	5,484	75.6	36.2	47.9%	83.5%	11.0%	5.5%
FY2010	5,467	73.4	35.1	47.8%	84.7%	10.2%	5.1%
FY2011	5,365	75.6	37.4	49.5%	84.3%	10.3%	5.4%
FY2012	5,459	74.5	36.9	49.5%	82.9%	11.4%	5.7%
FY2013	5,715	78.0	39.5	50.6%	84.4%	10.5%	5.1%
FY2014	5,509	79.4	39.7	50.0%	85.5%	9.6%	4.9%
FY2015	5,383	81.2	40.7	50.1%	85.0%	10.3%	4.7%
FY2016	4,905	81.0	41.4	51.2%	85.2%	9.9%	4.9%
FY2017	5,001	79.3	41.3	52.1%	83.1%	11.2%	5.7%

Figure 7.1. First Release, Trends in Time Served for All Offenders Released from FY2008 to FY2017.



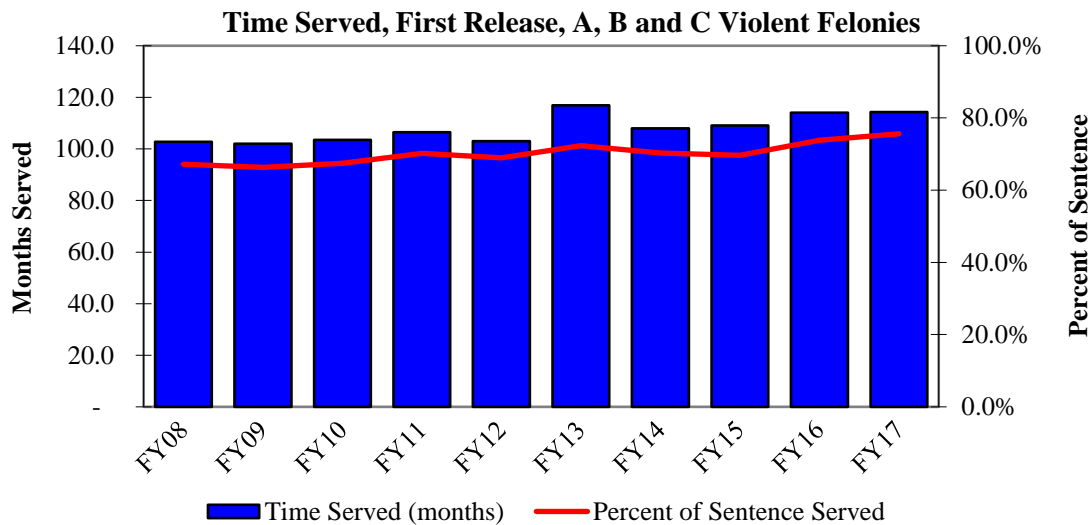
Offense Group and Felony Class Release

The longest aggregate sentences (168.3 months) for class A, B and C Violent felonies occurred in FY2013 when actual time served is also greatest for the ten-year period (121.6 months) from FY2008 to FY2017 (Table 7.2, Fig. 7.2). The highest percent of sentence served, during the last 10 years, occurs in FY2017 with 75.9%.

Table 7.2. Time Served, First Release to Parole or Conditional Release or Discharge FY2008 to FY2017.

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2008	603	152.9	102.7	67.2%	74.0%	18.4%	7.6%
FY2009	663	153.7	102.0	66.3%	71.9%	19.5%	8.6%
FY2010	681	153.5	103.5	67.4%	71.4%	18.4%	10.3%
FY2011	674	151.7	106.5	70.2%	75.7%	15.0%	9.3%
FY2012	683	149.5	103.0	68.9%	76.3%	15.5%	8.2%
FY2013	705	161.6	116.8	72.3%	75.7%	16.0%	8.2%
FY2014	749	153.5	107.9	70.3%	79.2%	13.5%	7.3%
FY2015	761	156.6	109.1	69.7%	80.3%	12.7%	7.0%
FY2016	646	154.4	114.0	73.9%	80.8%	12.1%	7.1%
FY2017	633	151.2	114.3	75.6%	78.5%	13.6%	7.9%

Figure 7.2. First Release, Trends in Time Served for Class A, B and C Violent Felonies FY2008 to FY2017.

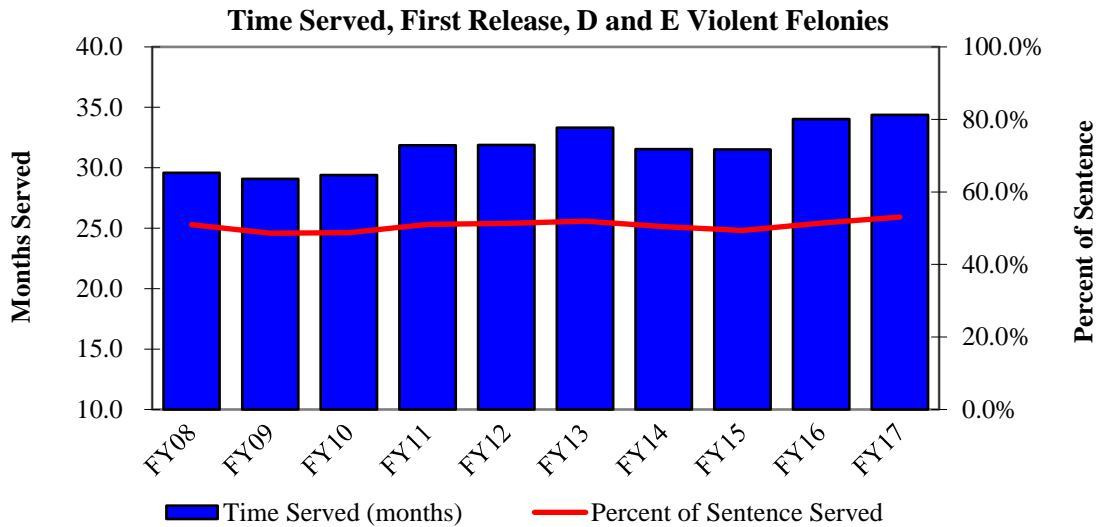


For class D and E violent felonies, not only are aggregate sentence and time served are less than class A, B and C felonies, but so is the percent of sentence served (Table 7.3). FY2017 shows the longest length of time served and highest percent of sentence served since FY2007.

Table 7.3. Time Served to First Release to Parole or Conditional Release or Discharge for Class D and E Violent Felony Offenders Released FY2008 to FY2017.

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2008	430	58.1	29.6	51.0%	73.3%	23.7%	3.0%
FY2009	448	59.8	29.1	48.6%	80.4%	17.6%	2.0%
FY2010	441	60.3	29.4	48.7%	82.1%	16.1%	1.8%
FY2011	484	62.4	31.8	51.0%	81.0%	16.1%	2.9%
FY2012	469	62.1	31.9	51.3%	78.5%	18.1%	3.4%
FY2013	529	64.1	33.3	52.0%	80.5%	17.4%	2.1%
FY2014	496	62.6	31.6	50.4%	81.9%	14.9%	3.2%
FY2015	458	63.8	31.5	49.4%	81.7%	15.5%	2.8%
FY2016	433	66.2	34.0	51.4%	78.3%	18.7%	3.0%
FY2017	460	64.8	34.4	53.1%	75.2%	22.6%	2.2%

Figure 7.3. Trends in Time Served to First Release for Class D and E Violent Felony Offenders Released from FY2008 to FY2017.

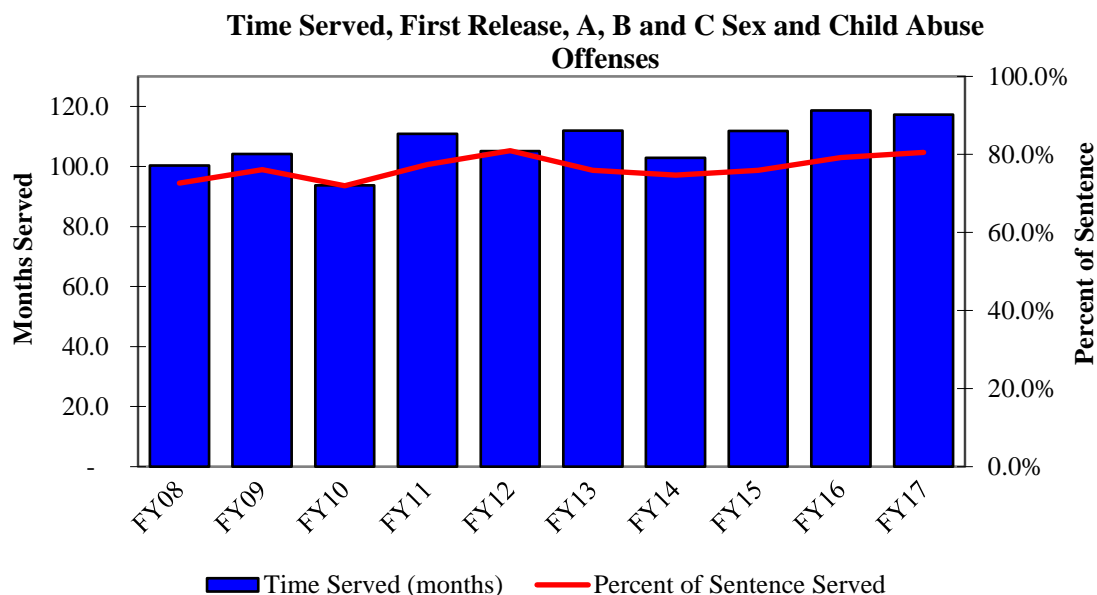


Aggregate sentence length for class A, B and C sex/child abuse offenses are less than for class A, B and C violent offenses; however, the percent of sentence served is greater in every year since FY2007 (Table 7.4 and Fig. 7.4). For the last three years, the time served is greater for sex/child abuse than violent felonies.

Table 7.4. Time Served, First Release to Parole or Conditional Release or Discharge for Class A, B and C Sex and Child Abuse Felony Offenders from FY2008 to FY2017.

Time Served, First Release, A, B and C Sex and Child Abuse Offenses							
FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2008	216	138.1	100.3	72.7%	52.3%	13.0%	34.7%
FY2009	246	136.8	104.1	76.1%	36.6%	22.4%	41.1%
FY2010	213	130.2	93.7	72.0%	37.6%	27.2%	35.2%
FY2011	197	143.2	110.8	77.4%	38.1%	24.9%	37.1%
FY2012	224	129.9	105.2	81.0%	30.4%	27.7%	42.0%
FY2013	261	147.4	111.9	76.0%	27.2%	31.0%	41.8%
FY2014	289	137.8	102.9	74.7%	36.3%	34.6%	29.1%
FY2015	280	147.4	111.9	75.9%	36.4%	35.7%	27.9%
FY2016	258	149.8	118.7	79.2%	34.9%	29.8%	35.3%
FY2017	258	145.5	117.2	80.6%	28.3%	34.1%	37.6%

Figure 7.4. Trends in Time Served to First Release for Class A, B and C Sex and Child Abuse Felony Offenders Released FY2008 to FY2017.



Aggregate sentence length for class D and E sex/child abuse offenses are similar to aggregate sentence length for class D and E violent offenses. However, time served averages 13 months longer for sex/child abuse offenses of the same felony classes for Violent offenses from FY2008 to FY2017 (Table 7.5). The percent of sentence served is greater for class A, B and C sex/child abuse offenses than for class D and E offenses in each year from FY2008 to FY2017.

Table 7.5 Time Served, First Release to Parole or Conditional Release or Discharge for Class D and E Sex and Child Abuse Felony Offenders Released FY2008 to FY2017.

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2008	309	61.7	43.4	70.3%	48.9%	19.1%	32.0%
FY2009	257	63.7	42.2	66.3%	46.3%	29.6%	24.1%
FY2010	231	64.8	44.7	68.9%	39.4%	32.0%	28.6%
FY2011	249	66.8	47.0	70.3%	39.4%	27.7%	32.9%
FY2012	248	63.1	46.0	72.9%	32.7%	35.5%	31.9%
FY2013	230	65.5	46.5	70.9%	37.0%	37.4%	25.7%
FY2014	242	68.8	49.5	72.0%	38.8%	31.0%	30.2%
FY2015	235	67.2	44.4	66.1%	45.5%	33.2%	21.3%
FY2016	180	69.0	46.7	67.7%	42.2%	37.2%	20.6%
FY2017	177	68.9	49.1	71.2%	38.4%	36.2%	25.4%

Figure 7.5. Trends in Time Served to First Release for Class C, D and E Sex and Child Abuse Felony Offenders Released FY2008 to FY2017.

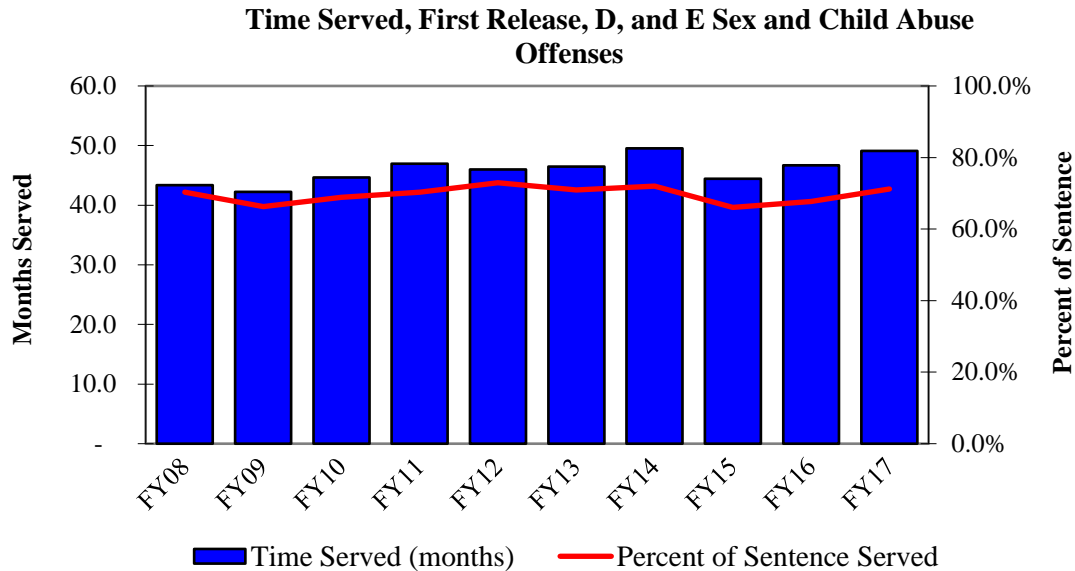


Table 7.6 and Figure 7.6 display data on nonviolent, drug and DWI offenses. Aggregate sentence for class A, B and C nonviolent and drug offenses from FY2008 to FY2017 are nearly twice the length of class D and E nonviolent and drug offenses. For time served, the trend is slightly more than double. By contrast, percent of time served in DWI offenses surpasses that in all felony classes for nonviolent and drug offenses for most fiscal years (Table 7.6). Time served and percent of sentence served remains relatively consistent in the class A, B and C, and class D, and E nonviolent and drug offenses from FY2008 to FY2017. Time served and percent of time served for DWI offenses is lowest in FY2008 and steadily increases over the next nine years (Fig. 7.6).

For all offenders released in FY2017, sex/child abuse offenses result in the greatest aggregate sentence length, the greatest time served, and the largest percent of time served (Table 7.7). Among offense groups, the greatest number of releases occurs in the nonviolent group. The drug offense group exhibit the least time served (21.8 months) and the lowest percent of sentenced served (30%) (Table 7.7 and Fig 7.7).

Table 7.6. Time Served, First Release to Parole or Conditional Release or Discharge for Class A and B Nonviolent and Drug, Class C, D and E Nonviolent and Drug, and DWI Felony Offenders Released by Release Type from FY2008 to FY2017.

Time Served to First Release FY2008 to FY2017							
Time Served, First Release, Nonviolent-Drug-DWI							
FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
A and B Nonviolent and Drug Felonies							
FY2008	668	99.7	37.9	38.0%	87.7%	9.9%	2.4%
FY2009	626	103.4	38.6	37.4%	91.1%	6.9%	2.1%
FY2010	594	101.0	38.8	38.4%	91.1%	6.9%	2.0%
FY2011	652	99.4	38.5	38.7%	90.3%	7.8%	1.8%
FY2012	612	99.3	38.2	38.5%	90.4%	8.5%	1.1%
FY2013	666	100.8	37.9	37.6%	92.3%	6.0%	1.7%
FY2014	635	100.5	36.9	36.7%	93.5%	5.2%	1.3%
FY2015	635	101.9	37.3	36.6%	92.1%	6.3%	1.6%
FY2016	562	107.1	39.7	37.1%	91.5%	6.9%	1.6%
FY2017	556	105.9	40.8	38.5%	89.7%	8.1%	2.2%
C, D and E Nonviolent and Drug Felonies							
FY2008	2,979	53.0	17.5	33.0%	90.7%	7.5%	1.9%
FY2009	2,958	53.2	17.6	33.1%	91.6%	6.7%	1.7%
FY2010	3,017	51.0	16.3	32.1%	93.0%	5.5%	1.5%
FY2011	2,836	53.0	17.3	32.6%	92.7%	5.8%	1.5%
FY2012	2,919	52.8	17.3	32.7%	91.8%	6.2%	1.9%
FY2013	2,993	53.2	17.4	32.7%	93.5%	5.3%	1.2%
FY2014	2,841	55.1	17.6	32.0%	94.6%	4.4%	1.0%
FY2015	2,802	55.4	18.0	32.5%	93.2%	5.4%	1.4%
FY2016	2,637	55.3	18.1	32.8%	93.8%	4.7%	1.5%
FY2017	2,755	55.4	18.9	34.0%	91.9%	5.8%	2.4%
DWI Offenses							
FY2008	307	43.5	16.1	36.9%	84.4%	12.1%	3.6%
FY2009	284	47.8	18.1	38.0%	88.4%	7.4%	4.2%
FY2010	292	48.1	20.6	42.8%	90.4%	7.5%	2.1%
FY2011	273	48.6	22.1	45.4%	83.9%	13.9%	2.2%
FY2012	306	51.4	23.8	46.4%	83.3%	15.0%	1.6%
FY2013	339	55.1	25.9	47.1%	89.1%	8.6%	2.4%
FY2014	269	56.7	27.4	48.4%	88.8%	9.3%	1.9%
FY2015	235	57.4	28.2	49.2%	83.4%	11.9%	4.7%
FY2016	203	63.7	31.3	49.2%	84.2%	13.3%	2.5%
FY2017	176	61.6	31.9	51.8%	84.1%	13.1%	2.8%

Figure 7.6. Trends in Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First Release for Class A and B Nonviolent and Drug, Class C and D Nonviolent and Drug, and DWI felony Offenders Released by Release Type, FY2008 to FY2017.

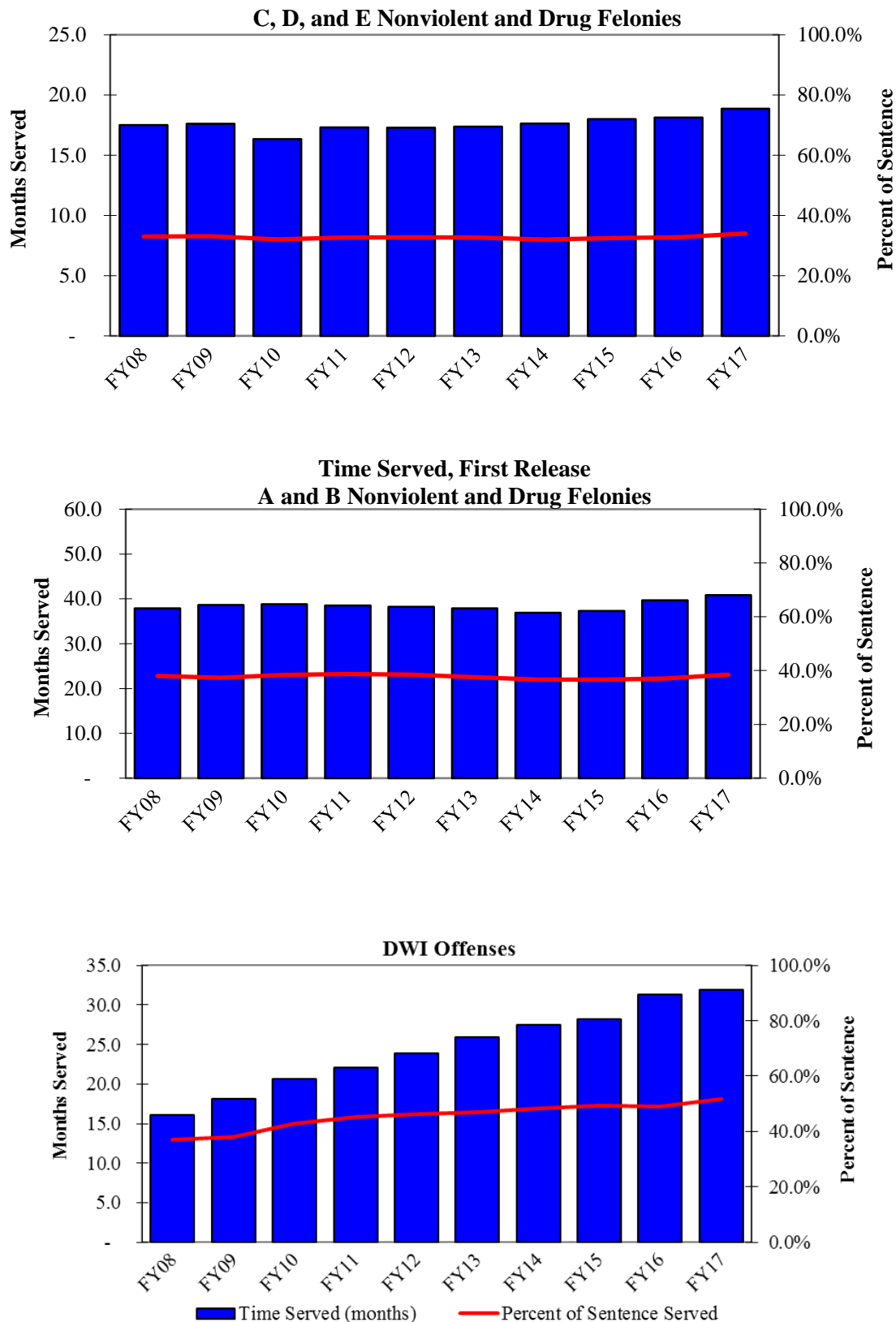
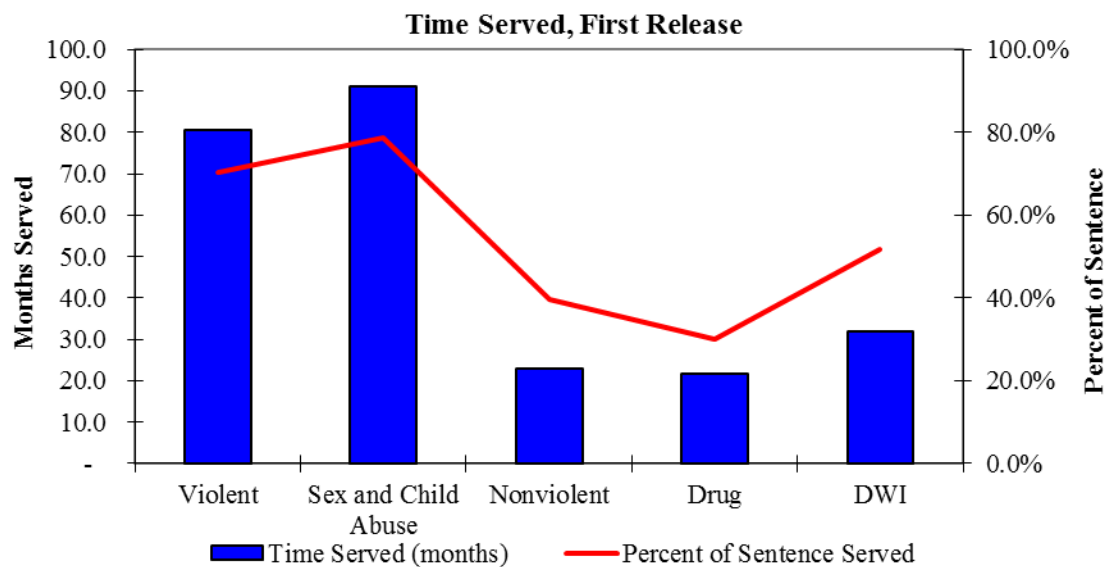


Table 7.7. Aggregate Sentence, Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First release by Offense Groups for All Felony Offenders Released in FY2017.

Time Served, First Release				
Offense Group	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served
Violent	1,095	114.6	80.5	70.3%
Sex and Child Abuse	419	115.5	91.0	78.8%
Nonviolent	1,974	58.0	23.0	39.7%
Drug	1,337	72.6	21.8	30.0%
DWI	176	61.6	31.9	51.8%
Total	5,001	79.3	41.3	52.1%

Figure 7.7. Aggregate Sentence, Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First release by Offense Groups for All Felony Offenders Released in FY2017.



Time Served – Top Twenty Offenses

Table 7.8. Top Twenty Offenses: Aggregate Sentence, Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First Release by Offense Groups for All Felony Offenders Released in FY2017.

Top Twenty Offenses Time Served, First Release, All Offenders									
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	816	56.4	14.6	25.9%	795	14	7
2	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	390	66.6	25.3	38.0%	356	25	9
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	340	103.3	33.6	32.5%	326	10	4
4	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	264	63.8	22.5	35.3%	236	14	14
5	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	183	159.0	131.2	82.5%	151	11	21
6	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	179	58.3	32.2	55.2%	135	37	7
7	570.090-001	FORGERY	158	55.9	21.6	38.6%	143	11	4
8	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	157	55.4	22.2	40.0%	142	11	4
9	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	155	105.0	59.6	56.8%	124	28	3
10	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	138	69.8	36.6	52.4%	106	32	-
11	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	112	89.1	46.4	52.1%	94	13	5
12	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	103	53.6	17.4	32.5%	99	4	-
13	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	86	36.0	11.4	31.8%	81	4	1
14	571.070-001	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	74	54.1	21.8	40.2%	66	7	1
15	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	64	107.5	81.6	76.0%	21	17	26
16	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	63	283.7	229.7	81.0%	51	6	6
17	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	57	40.2	20.7	51.5%	49	7	1
18	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	56	86.9	46.8	53.9%	48	7	1
19	577.010-004	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRA VATED OFFENDER	51	59.8	28.3	47.3%	41	8	2
20	570.030-008	STEALING OF A MOTOR VEH-1ST OFNS	47	60.5	26.2	43.4%	39	7	1
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			3,493	76.6	36.0	47.1%	3,103	273	117
Total All Other Offense First Releases			1,508	85.5	53.5	62.6%	1,053	288	167
Total All Offense First Releases			5,001	79.3	41.3	52.1%	4,156	561	284

Table 7.9. Top Twenty Offenses by Male: Aggregate Sentence, Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First Release by Offense Groups for Male Offenders Released in FY2017.

Time Served, First Release, Male Offenders									
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	599	57.7	15.6	27.0%	578	14	7
2	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	353	66.9	26.1	39.1%	322	22	9
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	278	105.8	34.9	33.0%	264	10	4
4	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	201	62.9	22.6	36.0%	181	11	9
5	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	177	159.8	131.8	82.4%	146	10	21
6	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	167	58.3	32.3	55.4%	125	36	6
7	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	143	106.7	61.0	57.2%	113	27	3
8	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	131	57.0	23.5	41.2%	119	8	4
9	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	123	69.8	36.8	52.8%	94	29	-
10	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	100	89.5	47.7	53.3%	82	13	5
11	570.090-001	FORGERY	99	56.8	24.1	42.5%	86	10	3
12	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	82	53.4	17.9	33.5%	78	4	-
13	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	77	35.4	11.8	33.4%	72	4	1
14	571.070-001	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	73	53.7	21.9	40.8%	65	7	1
15	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	63	107.9	82.1	76.1%	21	16	26
16	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	57	292.6	235.3	80.4%	46	5	6
17	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	52	40.5	20.7	51.2%	46	5	1
18	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	50	87.3	47.3	54.2%	45	4	1
19	577.010-004	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	46	59.5	27.3	45.9%	38	6	2
20	575.150-002	RES ARST/DETN/STOP-RSK DTH/INJRY	42	41.1	17.7	43.2%	35	5	2
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			2,913	78.8	38.8	49.2%	2,556	246	111
Total All Other Offense First Releases			1,329	88.4	56.9	64.4%	904	265	160
Total All Offense First Releases			4,242	81.8	44.5	54.4%	3,460	511	271

Table 7.10. Top Twenty Offenses by Female: Aggregate Sentence, Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First Release by Offense Groups for Female Offenders Released in FY2017.

Time Served, First Release, Female Offenders									
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	217	52.9	11.9	22.6%	217	-	-
2	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	63	67.0	22.2	33.1%	55	3	5
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	62	92.4	27.8	30.1%	62	-	-
4	570.090-001	FORGERY	59	54.5	17.3	31.7%	57	1	1
5	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	37	63.7	17.6	27.7%	34	3	-
6	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	26	47.1	15.4	32.7%	23	3	-
7	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	21	54.0	15.6	28.8%	21	-	-
8	568.045-001	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	18	56.4	29.6	52.6%	13	5	-
9	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	15	69.9	34.5	49.4%	12	3	-
10	570.040-001	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	14	40.9	16.2	39.6%	14	-	-
11	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	12	58.4	31.1	53.3%	10	1	1
12	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	12	83.7	42.6	50.9%	11	1	-
13	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	12	86.0	36.1	42.0%	12	-	-
14	570.120-001	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	10	75.1	23.2	30.9%	10	-	-
15	195.202-002	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G-CANBNOID	9	41.7	8.1	19.4%	9	-	-
16	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	9	41.7	8.2	19.7%	9	-	-
17	571.015-001	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	7	81.3	61.1	75.2%	5	1	1
18	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	6	199.0	176.3	88.6%	5	1	-
19	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	6	135.2	113.9	84.2%	5	1	-
20	570.030-008	STEALING OF A MOTOR VEH-1ST OFNS	6	52.5	19.1	36.3%	6	-	-
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			621	63.0	21.5	34.2%	590	23	8
Total All Other Offense First Releases			138	73.7	33.2	45.1%	106	27	5
Total All Offense First Releases			759	64.9	23.6	36.4%	696	50	13

Table 7.11. Top Twenty Offenses by Blacks: Aggregate Sentence, Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First Release by Offense Groups for Black Offenders Released in FY2017.

Time Served, First Release, Black Offenders									
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	158	62.8	19.3	30.7%	151	4	3
2	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	127	160.7	133.1	82.8%	103	7	17
3	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	109	62.9	30.3	48.2%	96	10	3
4	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	108	104.1	61.0	58.5%	81	25	2
5	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	96	101.7	37.2	36.6%	93	2	1
6	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	64	61.4	24.3	39.6%	55	7	2
7	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	60	61.3	37.8	61.7%	40	17	3
8	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	51	72.6	38.5	53.0%	39	12	-
9	571.070-001	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	46	55.0	22.7	41.3%	42	4	-
10	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	44	85.5	50.5	59.1%	36	5	3
11	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	40	58.3	26.4	45.4%	38	2	-
12	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	35	282.5	217.5	77.0%	30	1	4
13	571.015-001	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	28	129.3	87.1	67.3%	19	7	2
14	570.090-001	FORGERY	26	48.1	21.7	45.2%	22	3	1
15	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	25	177.9	147.9	83.2%	23	-	2
16	570.040-001	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	19	38.4	20.1	52.4%	15	1	3
17	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	18	50.4	15.5	30.6%	18	-	-
18	565.050-002	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT	17	103.1	95.5	92.7%	12	1	4
19	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	15	33.5	11.8	35.2%	13	1	1
20	570.030-019	PHYSICALLY TAKE PROP FROM VICTIM	15	68.3	29.8	43.7%	10	2	3
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			1,101	92.9	55.2	59.4%	936	111	54
Total All Other Offense First Releases			354	93.9	57.1	60.8%	240	82	32
Total All Offense First Releases			1,455	93.1	55.6	59.8%	1,176	193	86

Table 7.12. Top Twenty Offenses by Whites and other Race/ethnicity subgroups: Aggregate Sentence, Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First Release by Offense Groups for Stated Offenders Released in FY2017.

Top Twenty White and Other Races Offenses Time Served, First Release, White and Other Races Offenders									
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	658	54.9	13.5	24.6%	644	10	4
2	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	281	68.0	23.4	34.4%	260	15	6
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	244	104.0	32.2	31.0%	233	8	3
4	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	200	64.6	21.9	34.0%	181	7	12
5	570.090-001	FORGERY	132	57.5	21.5	37.5%	121	8	3
6	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	119	56.8	29.4	51.7%	95	20	4
7	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	117	54.4	20.7	38.0%	104	9	4
8	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	87	68.2	35.5	52.0%	67	20	-
9	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	85	54.2	17.8	32.9%	81	4	-
10	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	71	36.6	11.4	31.1%	68	3	-
11	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	68	91.5	43.8	47.9%	58	8	2
12	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	56	155.3	126.9	81.7%	48	4	4
13	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	53	107.7	83.2	77.3%	16	16	21
14	577.010-001	DWI-ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	53	40.1	20.5	51.3%	47	5	1
15	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	52	85.9	45.8	53.3%	46	6	-
16	577.010-004	DWI-ALCOHOL - AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	48	60.6	28.7	47.4%	39	7	2
17	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	47	106.8	56.5	52.9%	43	3	1
18	570.030-008	STEALING OF A MOTOR VEH-1ST OFNS	36	59.4	23.7	40.0%	32	4	-
19	566.062-002	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	34	127.9	111.9	87.5%	8	10	16
20	302.321-005	DWR/DWS	32	31.8	12.7	40.0%	32	-	-
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			2,473	68.8	27.9	40.5%	2,223	167	83
Total All Other Offense First Releases			1,073	84.6	52.8	62.5%	757	201	115
Total All Offense First Releases			3,546	73.6	35.4	48.2%	2,980	368	198

8. Recidivism Rates of Institutional Releases

There are many ways to measure recidivism; currently, no national standard exists. The calculated rates in this Offender Profile are for offenders first released in the commitment. These are offenders admitted to prison to serve a new commitment and released to either parole, conditional release or on the discharge of the sentence. Excluded from the calculation is the release of parole violators who have previously been returned to prison for a violation of supervision within the commitment. Recidivism rates that include the release of parole violators are higher than the first release recidivism rates.

Recidivism is a cumulative measure which increases as time from release increases. The recidivism rates measure two outcomes:

1. The first return to prison following the release (technical violation of supervision or new conviction),
2. The first new conviction following the release from prison (the new conviction can be a new prison sentence or probation). Because many offenders returned from parole are returned for a technical violation, the new conviction recidivism rate is not a very helpful indicator of new criminal behavior until two or more years from release.

New convictions include findings of guilt (suspended impositions) and deferred sentences (drug courts, DWI courts and mental health courts) that are supervised by the Board of Probation and Parole. The data for the calculation of the rates are taken from the DOC offender database. Offenses and incarcerations in other states will not be included unless the offender is returned to the custody of the DOC. Other recidivism rates are given in the Offender Supervision profile for offenders released to probation following a 120-day or long-term drug program and for offenders serving a new court probation. (Section 17)

Trends

Total recidivism rates for the past ten years reveal a steady increase from six months to five year new conviction recidivism, while first returns show a lessening increase after two years (Fig. 8.1).

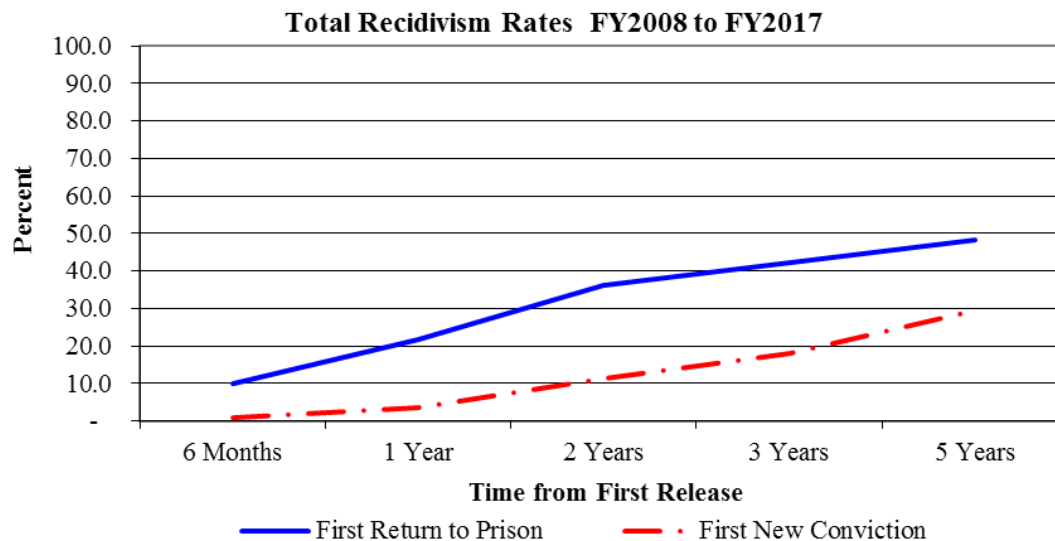
Reviewing Table 8.1, first returns to prison data show recidivism rates over the past 10 years are lower since the peak year of FY2008. No discernible trends in first return recidivism rates at 1, 2, 3, and 5-years are evident. However, closer examination of the 6-months data shows reduction in recidivism rate from an average rate of 10% during FY2008-12 compared with 9% rate during FY2013-17. When comparing FY1997-2006 recidivism rate in first returns to prison data with the current 10-year span a more marked decrease in recidivism rates is shown to have occurred during all time intervals (16.3% vs 9.8%, 27.7% vs 21.6%, 41.1% vs 36.2%, 47.2% vs 42.3%, and 52.2% vs 48.1; 6-months, 1-yr., 2-yrs., 3 yrs., and 5 yrs., respectively). Recidivism rates for first new conviction are stable (FY2008-17) except for the 5-year rate gradually rises over time.

Table 8.1. Recidivism Rates for All Offenders, First Return to Prison and First New Conviction, FY2008 to FY2017

FY	Releases	Percent Returned Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
First Return to Prison						
FY2008	5,625	13.8	24.6	37.5	43.9	49.7
FY2009	5,491	9.3	20.5	35.0	41.9	48.1
FY2010	5,482	9.5	20.8	34.7	41.9	48.1
FY2011	5,358	10.1	20.9	34.8	41.1	46.9
FY2012	5,455	8.9	20.8	36.1	41.8	47.6
FY2013	5,709	10.1	22.1	37.4	42.5	-
FY2014	5,522	8.5	20.8	36.9	42.7	-
FY2015	5,369	10.5	22.8	37.4	-	-
FY2016	4,913	9.6	20.9	-	-	-
FY2017	5,005	7.1	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE		9.8	21.6	36.2	42.3	48.1

First New Conviction						
FY2008	5,625	0.8	3.5	10.4	16.7	27.6
FY2009	5,491	1.0	4.0	11.5	17.7	28.7
FY2010	5,482	0.7	3.2	10.8	17.8	29.5
FY2011	5,358	0.8	3.9	11.5	18.6	29.6
FY2012	5,455	0.7	3.8	11.9	19.4	31.1
FY2013	5,709	0.7	4.1	11.9	18.9	-
FY2014	5,522	0.8	3.5	11.2	17.7	-
FY2015	5,369	0.9	3.7	10.8	-	-
FY2016	4,913	0.8	3.5	-	-	-
FY2017	5,005	0.7	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE		0.8	3.7	11.3	18.1	29.3

Figure 8.1. Total Ten-year Recidivism for All Offenders on First Release to First Return to Prison and First New Conviction, FY2008 to FY2017.



Gender

Female offenders have lower rates of recidivism for both first return to prison and first new convictions when compared with males (Tables 8.2 and 8.3); this is true across all time intervals. However, the female recidivism rates at 2 and 3-years incrementally increase since FY2008 for first return to prison; increasing rates with new convictions occur at 1, 2, and 3-years.

Male five-year recidivism rates, for first returns and new convictions, are close to 8 percentage points greater than females in the last 10 years (49.2% vs 40.7%; 30.3% vs 22.5%, respectively) (Tables 8.2 and 8.3). Both measures of male recidivism show no obvious trends over the 10-year span. Male new conviction recidivism shows a steady increase from six month to five years while first returns show a lessening increase after two years (Fig. 8.3).

Table 8.2. Recidivism Rates for Female Offenders, First Return to Prison and First New Conviction from FY2008 to FY2017.

FY	Releases	Percent Returned Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
First Return to Prison						
FY2008	762	9.4	17.6	29.0	35.4	40.3
FY2009	750	7.2	15.3	26.3	33.1	39.7
FY2010	751	6.5	17.8	29.7	35.0	41.3
FY2011	667	6.9	16.9	32.4	38.7	43.0
FY2012	703	4.7	13.1	28.7	34.0	39.3
FY2013	765	7.8	19.0	33.6	37.9	-
FY2014	693	8.2	20.1	36.8	41.0	-
FY2015	777	10.0	23.3	36.2	-	-
FY2016	717	8.9	18.6	-	-	-
FY2017	756	5.7	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE		7.6	18.0	31.6	36.4	40.7
First New Conviction						
FY2008	762	0.5	1.8	8.0	12.6	21.3
FY2009	750	0.4	2.3	6.4	11.7	20.7
FY2010	751	0.3	1.6	6.9	12.0	21.8
FY2011	667	0.9	2.7	9.1	15.0	23.5
FY2012	703	0.3	2.4	9.8	16.6	25.3
FY2013	765	0.1	3.5	10.3	16.3	-
FY2014	693	0.4	3.6	12.1	18.0	-
FY2015	777	1.0	3.2	11.5	-	-
FY2016	717	1.1	4.5	-	-	-
FY2017	756	0.5	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE		0.6	2.8	9.3	14.6	22.5

Figure 8.2. Total Ten-year Recidivism Rates for Female Offenders on First Release to First Return to an Institution and First New Conviction, FY2008 to FY2017.

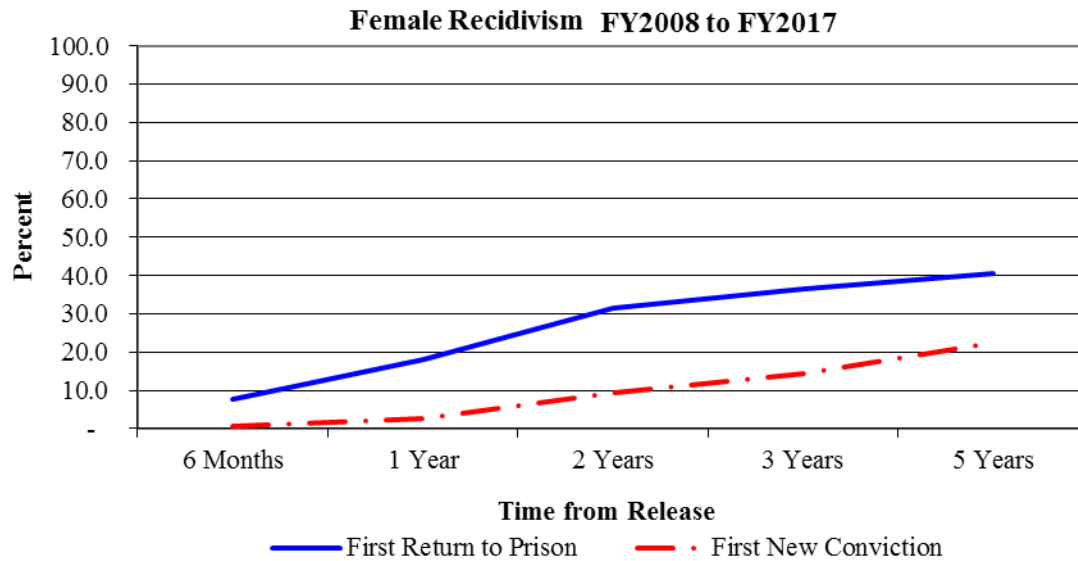
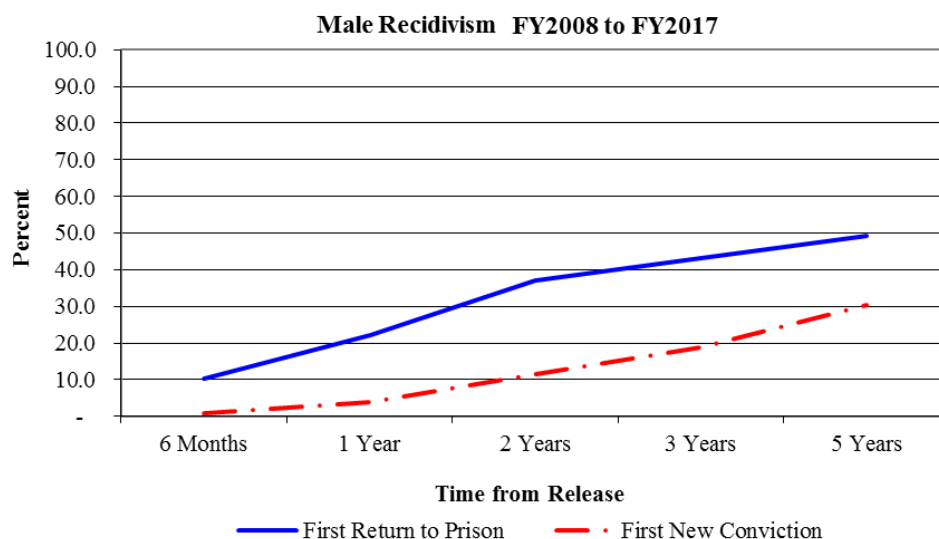


Table 8.3. Recidivism Rates for Male Offenders, First Return to an Institution and First New Conviction from FY2008 to FY2017.

FY	Releases	Percent Returned Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
First Return to Prison						
FY2008	4,863	14.5	25.7	38.9	45.3	51.2
FY2009	4,741	9.6	21.3	36.4	43.3	49.4
FY2010	4,731	9.9	21.3	35.4	43.0	49.2
FY2011	4,691	10.6	21.4	35.1	41.5	47.5
FY2012	4,752	9.6	22.0	37.2	43.0	48.8
FY2013	4,944	10.4	22.6	38.0	43.3	-
FY2014	4,829	8.6	20.9	36.9	42.9	-
FY2015	4,592	10.6	22.7	37.7	-	-
FY2016	4,196	9.8	21.3	-	-	-
FY2017	4,249	7.3	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE		10.1	22.2	36.9	43.2	49.2

First New Conviction						
FY2008	4,863	0.8	3.8	10.7	17.3	28.6
FY2009	4,741	1.1	4.2	12.3	18.6	30.0
FY2010	4,731	0.8	3.5	11.4	18.8	30.7
FY2011	4,691	0.7	4.0	11.9	19.1	30.5
FY2012	4,752	0.7	4.0	12.2	19.8	32.0
FY2013	4,944	0.8	4.1	12.1	19.3	-
FY2014	4,829	0.9	3.5	11.1	17.7	-
FY2015	4,592	0.9	3.7	10.7	-	-
FY2016	4,196	0.7	3.4	-	-	-
FY2017	4,249	0.7	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE		0.8	3.8	11.6	18.7	30.3

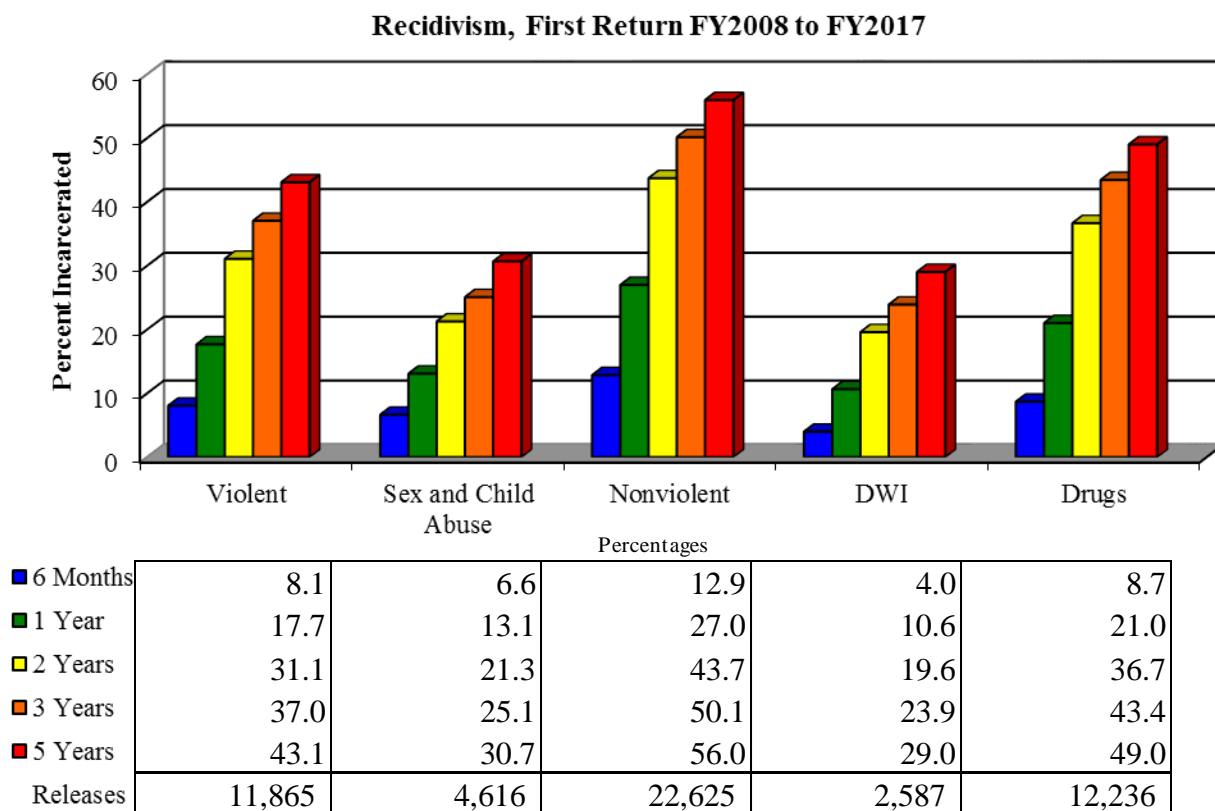
Figure 8.3. Total Ten-year Recidivism for Male Offenders on First Release to First Return to Institution and First New Conviction, FY2008 to FY2017.



Offense Group

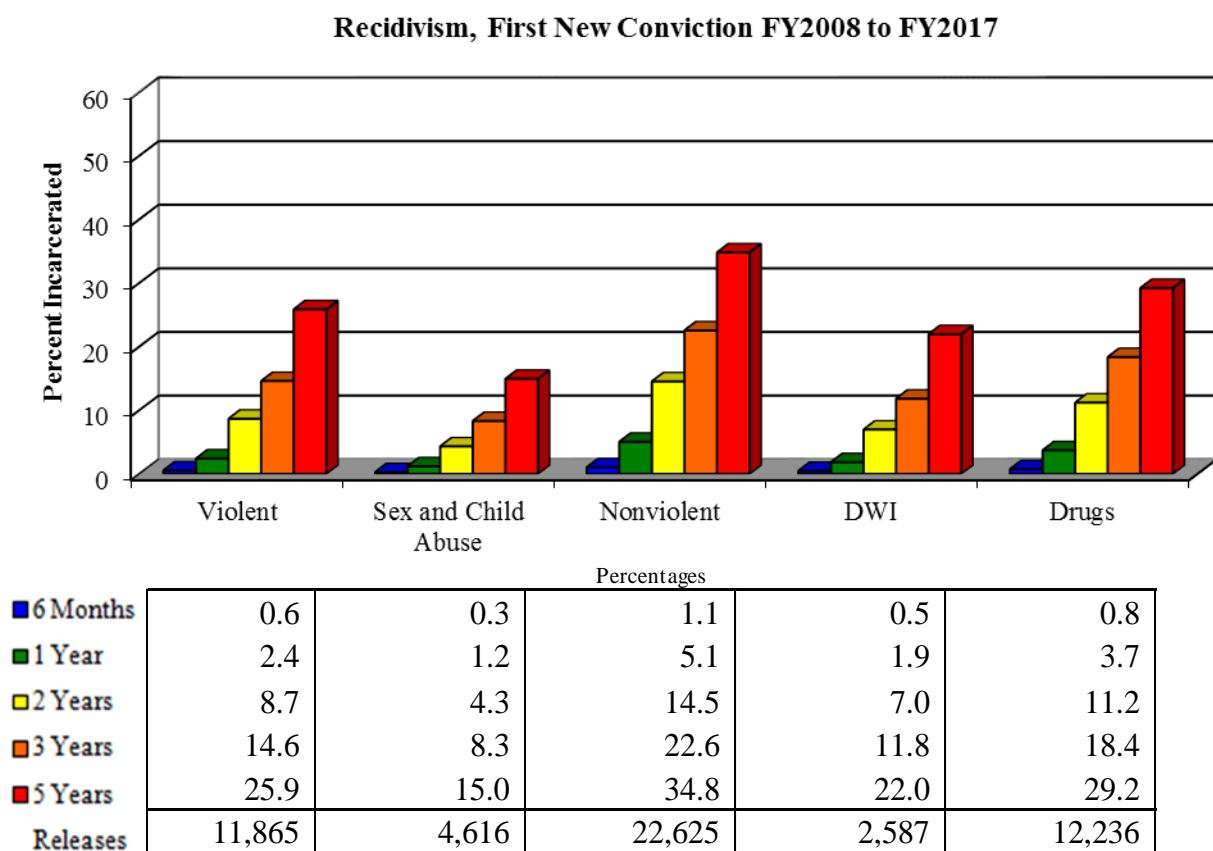
For all offenders first released from FY2008 to FY2017, recidivism rate for first returns to prison within the first six months is lowest for DWI offenders. Within one year, DWI recidivism becomes nearly equal to that of sex/child abuse for subsequent time periods. Recidivism, however, is lowest within five years for sex/child abuse offenders at 30.9% (Fig. 8.4). Nonviolent offenders exhibit the highest rates of first return recidivism in all time periods.

Figure 8.4. Percent of first returns to prison for all offenders with first release from an Institution between FY2007 and FY2017 by offense group.



Nonviolent offenders retain the highest recidivism rates in all time period for first new convictions after first release. Recidivism in this group reached 33.6% within five years for all offenders released between FY2008 and FY2017. Percent of new convictions for sex/child abuse offenders is at the lowest in all time periods. Unlike first return recidivism, first new conviction recidivism is greater for DWI than for sex/child abuse offenders (Fig. 8.5).

Figure 8.5. Percent of First New Convictions for All Offenders with First Release from Prison between FY2007 and FY2016 by Offense Group.



9. Sex and Child Abuse Offender Population

The sex offender population comprises offenders with conviction of an offense under Chapter 566 (Sexual Offenses), failure to comply with the sex offender registration laws under Chapter 589 (Crime Prevention), or conviction of a child abuse offense under Chapter 568 (Offenses Against the Family) in the Missouri Revised Statutes. Failure to complete the Missouri Sex Offender Program (MOSOP) requires offenders to serve the remainder of their sentence.

Demographics

The FY2017 sex/child abuse population comprises 4,910 persons, 15% of the total incarcerated population with males comprising the vast majority of offenders (97%). White offenders constitute 70% of males, and 90% of females among this population (Table 9.1). These figures are stable from the previous fiscal year. Sixty-one percent of male offenders in this offense group are currently between age 30 and 54 years of age, evenly distributed among the five-year age groups within that range. Female offenders tend to be younger with 64% between ages of 25 to 39 years (Table 9.2).

Table 9.1. Institutional Population of Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Gender and Race/ethnicity on June 30, 2017.

Institutional Population by Race FY2017

Race	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	1	9	10	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%
Black	12	1,287	1,299	7.7%	27.1%	26.5%
Hispanic	2	106	108	1.3%	2.2%	2.2%
Native American	1	12	13	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%
Unknown	-	4	4	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
White	139	3,337	3,476	89.7%	70.2%	70.8%
Total	155	4,755	4,910	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 9.2. Institutional Population of Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Age Group, June 30, 2017.

Current Age	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Age 17 To 19	-	15	15	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%
Age 20 To 24	8	251	259	5.2%	5.3%	5.3%
Age 25 To 29	36	469	505	23.2%	9.9%	10.3%
Age 30 To 34	33	552	585	21.3%	11.6%	11.9%
Age 35 To 39	30	580	610	19.4%	12.2%	12.4%
Age 40 To 44	19	554	573	12.3%	11.7%	11.7%
Age 45 To 49	16	597	613	10.3%	12.6%	12.5%
Age 50 To 54	8	600	608	5.2%	12.6%	12.4%
Age 55 To 59	3	488	491	1.9%	10.3%	10.0%
Age 60 To 64	2	303	305	1.3%	6.4%	6.2%
Age 65 To 69	-	169	169	0.0%	3.6%	3.4%
Age 70 And Over	-	177	177	0.0%	3.7%	3.6%
Total	155	4,755	4,910	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Sex Offender Classification

Assessments are conducted to classify an offender's health needs and skill levels. Some offenders may be 'unclassified' which includes recently admitted offenders who have not completed the classification process and offenders sentenced to 120-day programs. Statutory law requires for offenders admitted under a 120-day program to be released within 120 days of admission if they successfully complete the program. Therefore, 120-day offenders do not receive a full classification upon admission due to the expected short prison stay.

As of June 30, 2017, seventy-four percent of sex offenders report a HSD/GED education level, with 77% of offenders classified as being at least semi-skilled; these percentages are higher than for all offenders (Tables 2.5 and 9.3). A slightly lower percent of incarcerated sex/child abuse offenders than the general institutional population have none or mild mental health problems (81% vs 72%, respectively). A greater percent of females than males are classified as possessing the highest level of vocational readiness (25% vs 17%, respectively). However, a larger percent of women are 'unskilled' or have 'no skills or training' compared to men (34% vs 23%, respectively). A greater percent of males than females exhibit no mental health problems. The percentage of females needing clinic care or medication is double the percent of males with those requirements (Table 9.3).

Sex offenders can be housed no lower than C-2 until they have completed MOSOP. Therefore, it is not surprising that over 90% of sex/child abuse offenders are classified as Level II and III custody levels. A large disparity exists between male and female offenders--92% of male offenders are Level II or III custody while these custody levels contain only 63% of the female sex/child abuse offenders (Table 9.4).

Table 9.3. Sex and Child Abuse offenders by Classification Level for Education, Vocational Skills, and Mental Health Assessments as of June 30, 2017.

Educational Attainment	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
HSD/HSE	123	3,422	3,545	82.0%	73.6%	73.8%
9-12th Grade	3	261	264	2.0%	5.6%	5.5%
6-8th Grade	11	327	338	7.3%	7.0%	7.0%
4-5th Grade	7	265	272	4.7%	5.7%	5.7%
0-3rd Grade	6	376	382	4.0%	8.1%	8.0%
Unclassified	5	104	109			
Total	155	4,755	4,910	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Vocational Readiness

Trained & Skilled	37	799	836	24.7%	17.2%	17.4%
Skilled	46	1,414	1,460	30.7%	30.4%	30.4%
Semi-skilled	16	1,367	1,383	10.7%	29.4%	28.8%
Unskilled	34	639	673	22.7%	13.7%	14.0%
No Skills or Training	17	432	449	11.3%	9.3%	9.4%
Unclassified	5	104	109			
Total	155	4,755	4,910	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Mental Health Problems

No Mental Health Problems	50	2,207	2,257	33.3%	47.5%	47.0%
Mild Impairment	45	1,599	1,644	30.0%	34.4%	34.2%
Clinic Care-Medication	53	754	807	35.3%	16.2%	16.8%
Serious Functional Impairment	2	89	91	1.3%	1.9%	1.9%
Severe Functional Impairment	-	2	2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unclassified	5	104	109			
Total	155	4,755	4,910	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent excludes unclassified offenders

Table 9.4. Incarcerated Sex and Child Abuse Offender Population by Custody Level on June 30, 2017.

	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
C-1	55	356	411	36.7%	7.7%	8.6%
C-2	68	2,635	2,703	45.3%	56.7%	56.3%
C-3	27	1,660	1,687	18.0%	35.7%	35.1%
Unclassified	5	104	109			
Total	155	4,755	4,910	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent excludes unclassified offenders

Overall, substance abuse among the sex/child abuse offenders is lower than in the general population (70% vs 90%, respectively) (Tables 2.7 and 9.5). Short-term treatment is the most common interventional need and accounts for 29% of males and 22% of females. Females are equally divided between the need for slight and moderated substance abuse intervention (Table 9.5).

Comparison of the current year sex/child abuse male offender population to that of FY2012 shows no significant change among all race/ethnicities with the exception of a decrease in Hispanic male offenders of 7%. Among females, only white offenders show a substantial change with a 21% increase (Table 9.6).

Table 9.5. Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Substance Abuse Score, June 30, 2017.

Most Recent SACA	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No Assessment	1	524	525	-	-	-
No Substance Abuse	48	1,266	1,314	31.2%	29.9%	30.0%
Slight-Requires SA education	37	987	1,024	24.0%	23.3%	23.4%
Moderate-Requires short term treatment	34	1,231	1,265	22.1%	29.1%	28.8%
Significant-Requires intermediate treatment (6 months)	31	673	704	20.1%	15.9%	16.1%
Severe/chronic-Requires long term treatment (12 month)	4	74	78	2.6%	1.7%	1.8%
Total	155	4,755	4,910	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent excludes offenders with no assessment

Table 9.6. Five-year Comparison of Institutional Population of Sex/Child Abuse Offenders by Race/ethnicity, FY2012 and the FY2017 Cohort.

Race	FY2012			FY2017			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	1	8	9	1	9	10	0.0%	12.5%	11.1%
Black	12	1,294	1,306	12	1,287	1,299	0.0%	-0.5%	-0.5%
Hispanic	3	114	117	2	106	108	-33.3%	-7.0%	-7.7%
Native American	1	14	15	1	12	13	0.0%	-14.3%	-13.3%
Unknown	-	4	4	-	4	4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
White	115	3,367	3,482	139	3,337	3,476	20.9%	-0.9%	-0.2%
Total	132	4,801	4,933	155	4,755	4,910	17.4%	-1.0%	-0.5%

Top Twenty Sex and Child Abuse Offenses

Table 9.7. Top Twenty Sentencing Counties with Sex and Child Abuse Offenses for Offenders Incarcerated in FY2017.

Rank	County	Count	Average Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	579	22.3	11.8%
2	Jackson	558	20.7	11.4%
3	St. Louis Cnty	467	18.6	9.5%
4	Greene	242	15.6	4.9%
5	St. Charles	177	17.9	3.6%
6	Buchanan	141	18.4	2.9%
7	St. Francois	118	16.5	2.4%
8	Clay	115	19.0	2.3%
9	Jefferson	114	15.6	2.3%
10	Jasper	105	16.7	2.1%
11	Boone	101	17.1	2.1%
12	Platte	73	18.4	1.5%
13	Christian	64	16.6	1.3%
14	Lafayette	60	16.6	1.2%
15	Cape Girardeau	59	16.1	1.2%
16	Phelps	56	16.5	1.1%
17	Cass	54	18.0	1.1%
18	Warren	51	16.5	1.0%
19	Washington	49	17.5	1.0%
20	Cole	46	17.3	0.9%
Total Top 20 Counties		3,229	18.8	65.8%
Total All Other Counties		1,671	14.7	34.0%
Total All Counties		4,910	17.4	99.8%

Life sentences computed as 30 years

Table 9.8. Top Twenty Sex and Child Abuse Offenses for Offenders Incarcerated on June 30, 2017.

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Average Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	566.062-001	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	637	18.5	13.0%
2	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	598	11.4	12.2%
3	566.062-002	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	469	18.0	9.6%
4	566.032-001	STAT RAPE-1ST DEG-PERS UNDER 14	304	17.1	6.2%
5	566.034-001	STATUTORY RAPE-2ND DEGRE	231	9.3	4.7%
6	566.030-996	FORCIBLE RAPE/ATTEMPT FORC RAPE W	206	28.8	4.2%
7	566.030-997	FORCIBLE RAPE - FORCIBLE COMPULSI	194	23.4	4.0%
8	566.064-001	STATUTORY SODOMY-2ND DEG	176	10.7	3.6%
9	566.062-999	STATUTORY SODOMY-1ST DEG	166	25.8	3.4%
10	566.030-993	FORCIBLE RAPE	141	26.8	2.9%
11	568.045-001	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	120	7.1	2.4%
12	566.032-999	STATUTORY RAPE-1ST DEGRE	112	25.4	2.3%
13	566.032-002	STAT RAPE-1ST-WEAP/MULTI-UND 12	111	19.6	2.3%
14	566.060-993	FORCIBLE SODOMY-DEV SEXUAL INT	107	22.4	2.2%
15	589.425-001	FAIL TO REGISTER AS SEX OFFENDER	87	3.7	1.8%
16	566.060-999	SODOMY - PHYS INJ/WEAPON	76	29.6	1.6%
17	566.060-997	SODOMY	68	27.4	1.4%
18	566.030-999	FORC RAPE-INJ/WEP->1PRSN/VIC<12	54	26.4	1.1%
19	566.030-995	FORCIBLE RAPE	46	30.0	0.9%
20	566.151-001	ENTICE CHILD-ACTOR>21/CHILD<15	46	13.3	0.9%
		Total Top 20 Offenses	3,949	18.0	80.6%
		Total All Other Offenses	951	15.2	19.4%
		Total All Offenses	4,901	17.4	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years.

Admissions

Total admissions for sex/child abuse offenses in FY2017 show a slight decline for the last two fiscal years. New admissions continue to account for greater than two-thirds of all admissions for these offenses compared with the general population rate of around 50% (Tables 5.1 and 9.9). New prison sentences are the greatest source for admissions with over 475 offenders annually since FY2008 (Table 9.9). Year-by-year differences in the percent of sex/child abuse offenses can vary widely (from -9.8% to 6.5%) in the last 10 years. However, 5-year trends are stable and decreasing (Table 9.10).

Table 9.9. Sex and Child Abuse Offenses by Type of Admission to an Adult Institution, FY2007 to FY2017.

Type of Admission	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
New Admissions	706	713	752	757	741	643	692	702	678	647	628
New Prison Sentences	509	525	577	542	558	481	519	536	517	484	487
Sex Offender Assessment Unit	197	188	175	215	183	162	173	166	161	163	141
Returns from Supervision	313	372	295	341	344	336	331	348	376	345	325
Law Violations	70	80	60	62	83	94	76	83	97	107	87
Technical Violations	243	292	235	279	261	242	255	265	279	238	238
All Admissions	1,019	1,085	1,047	1,098	1,085	979	1,023	1,050	1,054	992	953
Percent Change		6.5%	-3.5%	4.9%	-1.2%	-9.8%	4.5%	2.6%	0.4%	-5.9%	-3.9%

Prior to July 1, 2008 admissions included offenders who were returned to a Community Release Center, but were not subsequently returned to prison.

After July 1, 2008 only offenders returning to prison are included as returns from supervision.

Figure 9.1. Ten-year Trends in Admission Type to Prison for Sex and Child Abuse Offenses, FY2007 to FY2017.

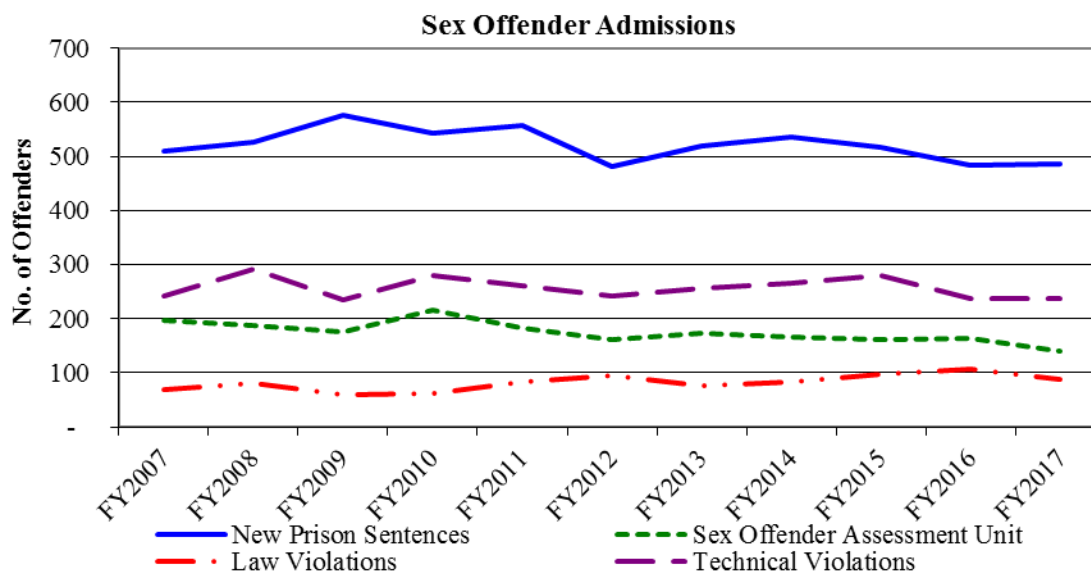


Table 9.10. Annual Percent Change in Admissions for Sex and Child Abuse Offenders in Five-year Intervals, FY2007 to FY2017.

	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY2007-FY2012	FY2012-2017
New Admissions	-1.9%	-0.5%
New Prison Sentences	-1.1%	0.2%
Sex Offender Assessment Unit	-3.8%	-2.7%
Returns from Supervision	1.4%	-0.7%
Law Violations	6.1%	-1.5%
Technical violations	-0.1%	-0.3%
All Admissions	-0.8%	-0.5%

Releases

Sex and child abuse offender releases in FY2017 show an increase by 3% from the prior year. The greatest number of releases each year is for release to parole, followed by discharges (Table 9.11). Sex offenders released to probation are offenders stipulated by the court to the Sex Offender Assessment Unit and have been assessed as suitable for probation.

Table 9.11. Number of Incarcerated Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Release Type, FY2008 to FY2017.

Type of Release	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
Probations	110	121	149	145	128	132	143	128	131	123
Paroles	481	394	369	402	379	391	445	425	365	365
Conditional Releases	79	151	160	144	194	213	206	190	183	196
Other*	83	47	39	44	33	41	37	34	38	45
Discharges	259	257	235	275	301	274	263	227	256	270
Total Releases	1,012	970	952	1,010	1,035	1,051	1,094	1,004	973	999
Percent Increase		-4.2%	-1.9%	6.1%	2.5%	1.5%	4.1%	-8.2%	-3.1%	2.7%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

Time Served to First Release

Incarcerated offenders, convicted of a sex offense as defined in 589.015, RSMo, are required to complete the MOSOP before being eligible for parole. Failure to complete the program requires the offender to serve the complete sentence incarcerated.

The top twenty sex/child abuse offenses, based on number of releases, have an overall average time served to first release of 80.4 months which is a slight decline from the previous year's 82.2 months. Average percent of sentence served among the top twenty sex/child abuse offenses is 77% and similar to percent served for class A, B and C violent offenses (Tables 7.2 and Table 9.12).

Table 9.12. Top Twenty Sex and Child Abuse Offenses of Incarcerated Offenders, FY2017.

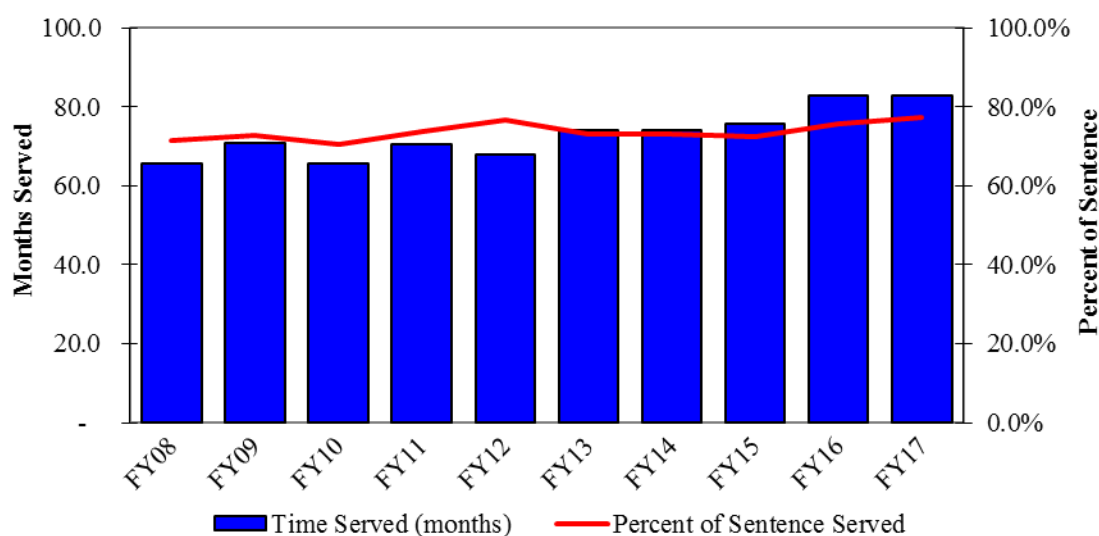
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Released To		
							Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	64	107.5	81.6	76.0%	21	17	26
2	568.045-001	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	42	54.0	31.2	57.7%	24	17	1
3	566.034-001	STATUTORY RAPE-2ND DEGRE	41	78.4	57.8	73.8%	16	11	14
4	566.062-002	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	38	134.8	115.5	85.7%	11	11	16
5	589.425-001	FAIL TO REGISTER AS SEX OFFENDER	35	40.9	22.3	54.6%	22	7	6
6	566.064-001	STATUTORY SODOMY-2ND DEG	28	80.4	66.8	83.1%	3	11	14
7	566.032-001	STAT RAPE-1ST DEG-PERS UNDER 14	26	119.8	88.0	73.4%	9	11	6
8	566.062-999	STATUTORY SODOMY-1ST DEG	21	223.3	175.6	78.6%	4	11	6
9	566.062-001	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	18	126.7	108.8	85.8%	8	3	7
10	566.083-001	SEX MISCD/ATMP INVL CHLD-1ST OFNS	13	48.4	37.8	78.1%	6	1	6
11	566.151-001	ENTICE CHILD-ACTOR>21/CHILD<15	11	76.8	64.4	83.9%	-	6	5
12	566.032-999	STATUTORY RAPE-1ST DEGRE	10	183.8	161.5	87.9%	-	5	5
13	589.425-002	FL TO REG SEX OFFNDR-SPC CONDS	10	41.1	24.7	60.2%	7	3	-
14	568.060-995	ABUSE OF CHILD	9	84.0	47.0	56.0%	5	4	-
15	566.030-996	FORCIBLE RAPE/ATTEMPT FORC RAPE W	8	354.9	272.0	76.6%	4	1	3
16	566.070-998	DEVIATE SEXUAL ASSAULT	8	89.9	65.3	72.7%	4	1	3
17	566.060-997	SODOMY	7	240.0	222.3	92.6%	1	1	5
18	568.045-003	ENDNGR WLFR CHILD-1ST/1ST SEX CND	7	69.3	47.2	68.1%	2	4	1
19	568.060-002	ABUSE OR NEGLECT OF A CHILD UNDER	7	51.0	27.2	53.4%	2	5	-
20	566.030-997	FORCIBLE RAPE - FORCIBLE COMPULSI	6	172.2	125.9	73.1%	2	-	4
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			409	104.8	80.4	76.8%	151	130	128
Total All Other Offense First Releases			68	120.9	97.7	80.8%	24	24	20
Total All Offense First Releases			477	107.1	82.9	77.4%	175	154	148

In looking at the latest 10-year time span, since FY2013, the aggregate sentence length continues to rise. FY2017 data contain the highest percent of time served (77.4%) while other years have remained fairly consistent in a range from 71-76% (Fig. 9.2). Release types in FY2017 are nearly equally divided between parole, conditional or administrative, and discharge (Table 9.13).

Table 9.13. Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First Release for Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Release Type, FY2008 to FY2017.

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2008	536	91.8	65.8	71.6%	50.7%	16.8%	32.5%
FY2009	517	97.5	71.0	72.8%	42.4%	25.9%	31.7%
FY2010	467	93.2	65.7	70.5%	40.3%	29.6%	30.2%
FY2011	483	95.4	70.5	73.9%	41.8%	25.9%	32.3%
FY2012	528	88.4	67.8	76.7%	36.2%	30.7%	33.1%
FY2013	552	101.2	74.0	73.2%	37.1%	32.4%	30.4%
FY2014	571	101.2	74.0	73.1%	41.0%	31.5%	27.5%
FY2015	555	104.4	75.7	72.5%	44.3%	32.4%	23.2%
FY2016	474	109.3	82.8	75.8%	41.6%	31.2%	27.2%
FY2017	477	107.1	82.9	77.4%	36.7%	32.3%	31.0%

Figure 9.2. Trends in Time Served to First Release for Sex and Child Abuse Offenders Released from an Adult Institution, FY2008 to FY2017.



Recidivism of Sex Offenders

Since FY2008, the percent of offenders returning to prison on a new conviction after completing MOSOP is less than those who failed or refused MOSOP (Table 9.14). The increase in 2 and 3-year new convictions releases (from FY2012 onward) is primarily due to sex registry offenses. This may be indicative of a trend in sex offender notification violations. Most sex offenders, who are convicted of a new offense, are convicted of a non-sex offense. New sex offense recidivism is very low (average of 3.1% at 5-years) (Table 9.15). Sex offender recidivism over ten years shows rates of new conviction rising more steeply between one year and three years after release, with a greater and continuing rate of increase again after three years (Fig. 9.4). This is in contrast to general offender recidivism where rates seem to level off significantly after two years. The ten-year trend for all sex offenders returning for new sex offense conviction is somewhat different in that the percent return rises steadily to the third year, then increases at a greater rate (Fig. 9.4).

Table 9.14. Recidivism Rates for Sex Offenders First Released FY2008 to FY2017 to First New Conviction by Fiscal Year.

Fiscal Year	Releases	Percent Conviction Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
Completed MOSOP						
FY2008	263	0.4	1.5	3.4	4.9	11.4
FY2009	320	0.3	1.3	3.1	5.9	14.1
FY2010	233	0.9	0.9	3.0	6.4	12.0
FY2011	231	0.4	1.7	3.0	5.6	12.6
FY2012	244	-	0.4	5.7	11.5	19.3
FY2013	270	-	0.7	3.0	6.3	-
FY2014	296	0.3	0.7	3.7	7.4	-
FY2015	286	-	-	1.4	-	-
FY2016	257	-	1.2	-	-	-
FY2017	219	-	-	-	-	-
Total Completed	2,619	0.2	0.9	3.3	6.8	13.9
Failed or Refused						
FY2008	202	0.5	1.5	5.4	10.4	14.4
FY2009	194	1.0	3.6	8.8	14.9	19.6
FY2010	156	1.3	1.3	5.8	7.1	17.3
FY2011	168	-	0.6	6.5	11.3	19.6
FY2012	203	1.0	2.5	5.9	9.9	15.8
FY2013	173	-	1.2	8.7	13.9	-
FY2014	167	0.6	2.4	7.2	9.0	-
FY2015	144	0.7	2.1	6.9	-	-
FY2016	132	0.8	0.8	-	-	-
FY2017	151	-	-	-	-	-
Total Failed	1,690	0.6	1.8	6.9	11.0	17.2
AVERAGE		0.4	1.3	4.7	8.5	15.3

Table 9.15. Recidivism Rates for Sex Offenders First Released FY2008 to FY2017 to First New Sex Offense Conviction by Fiscal Year.

Completed MOSOP	Releases	Percent Conviction Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
Completed MOSOP						
FY2008	263	-	0.4	0.4	0.8	2.3
FY2009	320	-	-	0.6	1.3	4.1
FY2010	233	-	-	-	0.4	1.7
FY2011	231	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9
FY2012	244	-	-	0.8	1.2	1.6
FY2013	270	-	-	0.4	0.7	-
FY2014	296	-	-	0.3	1.0	-
FY2015	286	-	-	0.7	-	-
FY2016	257	-	0.4	-	-	-
FY2017	219	-	-	-	-	-
Total Completed	2,619	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.9	2.2
Failed or Refused						
FY2008	202	-	0.5	1.5	2.5	3.0
FY2009	194	0.5	2.1	3.1	4.6	6.7
FY2010	156	-	-	-	-	2.6
FY2011	168	-	-	0.6	1.2	4.8
FY2012	203	-	0.5	1.0	2.0	4.4
FY2013	173	-	-	0.6	1.7	-
FY2014	167	-	-	2.4	2.4	-
FY2015	144	-	-	1.4	-	-
FY2016	132	-	-	-	-	-
FY2017	151	-	-	-	-	-
Total Failed	1,690	0.1	0.4	1.4	2.1	4.3
AVERAGE		0.0	0.2	0.8	1.4	3.1

Figure 9.3. Ten-year Recidivism for Sex Offenders on First Release from an Institution to First New Conviction by MOSOP Success from FY2008 to FY2017.

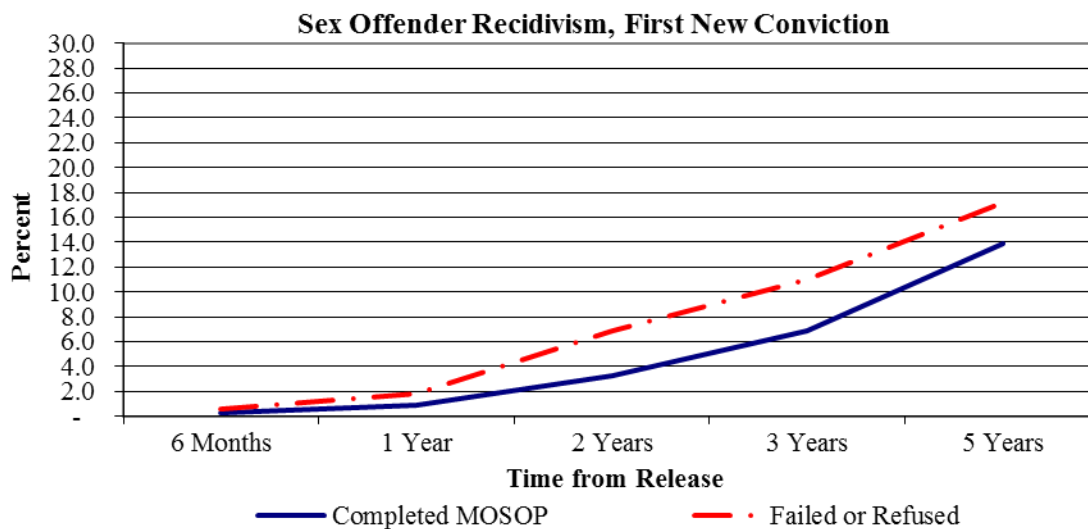
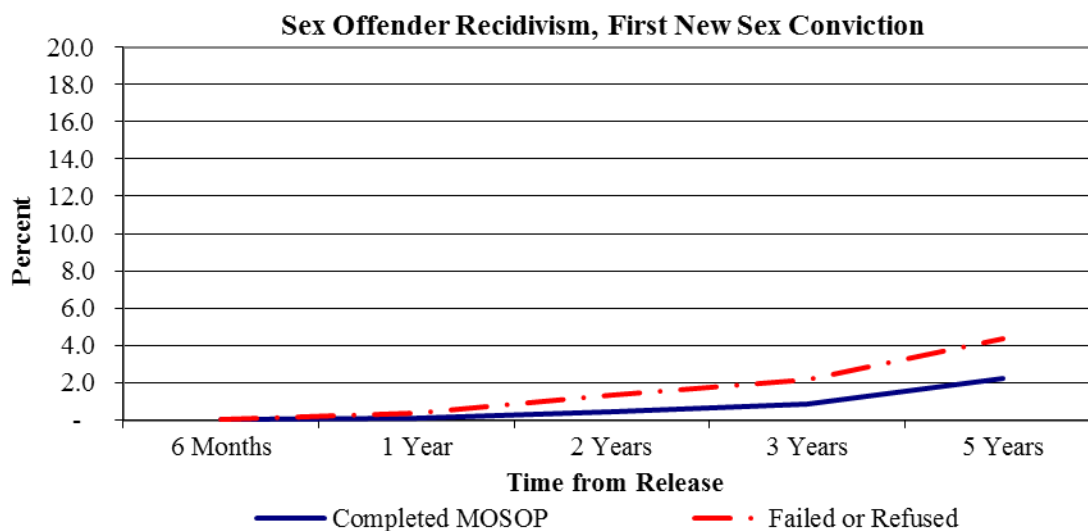


Figure 9.4. Ten-year Recidivism for Sex offenders on First Release to First New Sex Offense Conviction by MOSOP Success from FY2008 to FY2017.



10. Capital Punishment

Execution is an authorized punishment for offenders convicted of Murder 1st degree. Offenders not sentenced to death must serve life without parole. Although the new capital punishment law became effective in Missouri on May 26, 1977, the first execution in Missouri following the US Supreme Court decision authorizing the legality of capital punishment statutes took place in 1989. From July 1, 1997 to June 30, 2017 there have been 66 executions, one of which occurred in FY2017.

The statistics counts offenders on the first admission by the Department of Corrections for a conviction of Murder 1st degree for an offense committed after October 1984, or a conviction for capital murder prior to October 1984. Prior to October 1984, Murder 1st degree allowed parole. Re-sentencing and commutation of the death penalty are not included in the charts.

Data from FY2017 show 25 offenders awaiting execution and 21 admitted to sentences of life without parole. No one is sentenced to capital punishment in FY2017. Death sentence admissions have decreased since first enactment of the law and remain between zero and three per year since FY2001. The number of persons with life without parole admissions stays below 40 per year since FY2007 (Table 10.1).

Table 10.1. Sentence for Murder 1st Degree, Executions and Sentence Outcome, FY1998 to FY2017.

Year	Awaiting Execution	Executed	Admissions to Prison			
			Life NP	Death	Total	Pct Death
FY1998	78	8	56	5	61	8.2%
FY1999	75	8	46	5	51	9.8%
FY2000	79	3	49	6	55	10.9%
FY2001	65	7	39	2	41	4.9%
FY2002	61	7	44	3	47	6.4%
FY2003	56	3	41	3	44	6.8%
FY2004	43	2	29	1	30	3.3%
FY2005	46	3	32	3	35	8.6%
FY2006	43	2	40	-	40	0.0%
FY2007	44	-	27	1	28	3.6%
FY2008	46	-	20	3	23	13.0%
FY2009	49	1	35	1	36	2.8%
FY2010	48	-	35	1	36	2.8%
FY2011	46	1	32	1	33	3.0%
FY2012	47	-	25	1	26	3.8%
FY2013	47	-	36	-	36	0.0%
FY2014	41	8	31	2	33	6.1%
FY2015	31	9	39	-	39	0.0%
FY2016	26	3	14	-	14	0.0%
FY2017	25	1	21	-	21	0.0%
TOTAL		66	691	38	729	5.2%

The twenty-year trend for Murder 1st degree sentences shows a quadrennial decrease since 2001 with both sentences of life without parole and death showing decreases overall since FY1998 (Fig. 10.1). From FY1998 to FY2017, black offenders have received 53% of Murder 1st degree sentences; at the same time, black offenders receive a lower percentage of the death sentences than white offenders (32% and 68%, respectively) (Table 10.2).

Figure 10.1. Twenty-year Trends in Murder 1st Degree by Sentence Type, FY1998 to FY2017.

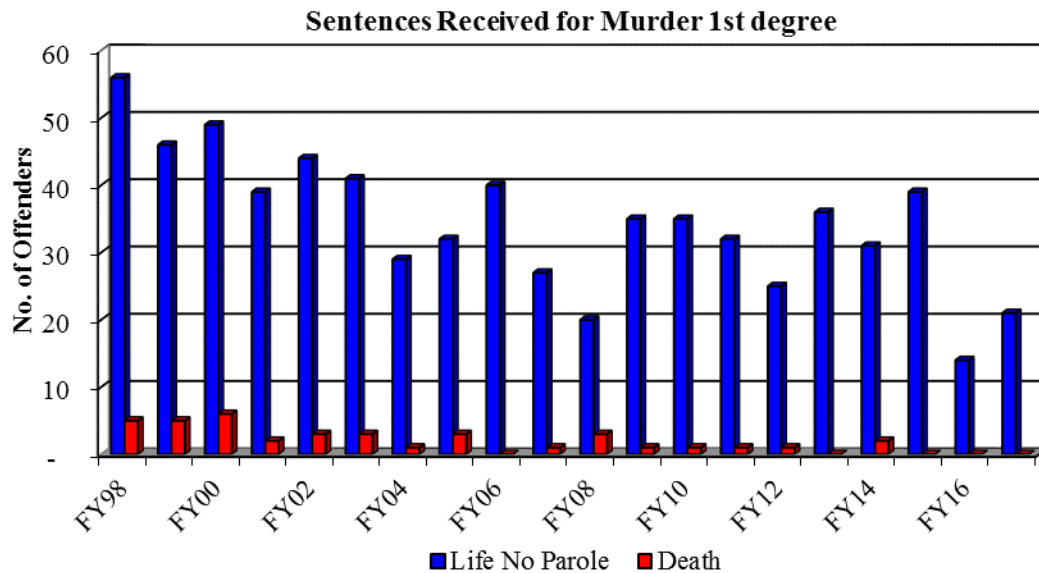


Table 10.2. Twenty-year Total for Murder 1st Degree, by Race/ethnicity and by Sentence Type, FY1998 to FY2017.

Race	Offenders Sentenced for Murder 1st Degree				Executed
	Life NP	Death	Total	Pct Death	
Asian	3	-	3	0.0%	-
Black	377	12	389	3.1%	26
Hispanic	10	-	10	0.0%	-
Native American	6	-	6	0.0%	-
Unknown	1	-	1	0.0%	-
White	294	26	320	8.1%	40
Total	691	38	729	5.2%	66

11. Supervised Population

Probation and Parole statistics include Missouri field supervised offenders, interstate offenders, and offenders supervised in community release centers.

Demographics

The supervised population as of June 30, 2017 is slightly less than double the institutional population (57,151 vs 32,805, respectively) (Tables 2.1 and 11.1). The male supervised population is 1½ times larger than the institutional male population; females on supervision are slightly more than 4 times that of the incarcerated female population. This leads to a ratio of one female for every eight males in prison, but one female to every three males on supervision. Supervised black and white females are represented in percentages very similar to the respective percentages of the incarcerated population (Tables 2.1 and 11.1). For the supervised male population, the percent of white males is higher and percent of black males is lower than in the incarcerated population. In comparing the parole and probation population, the percent of black and white females are similar for parole and probation. This is not true in comparing the male probationers and parolees. White males occur as a greater percentage of male probationers (73%) than male parolees (66%). For black males the reverse occurs with a greater percent of male parolees (33%) than probationers (25%) (Table 11.2).

Table 11.1. Supervised Population by Gender and Race/ethnicity on June 30, 2017.

Race	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole						
Asian	8	15	23	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Black	348	4,278	4,626	12.8%	32.9%	29.4%
Hispanic	53	161	214	2.0%	1.2%	1.4%
Native American	9	24	33	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Unknown	1	18	19	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
White	2,297	8,522	10,819	84.6%	65.5%	68.8%
Total	2,716	13,018	15,734	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation						
Asian	32	98	130	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Black	1,825	7,336	9,161	15.8%	24.6%	22.1%
Hispanic	176	505	681	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%
Native American	45	82	127	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Unknown	19	61	80	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
White	9,490	21,748	31,238	81.9%	72.9%	75.4%
Total	11,587	29,830	41,417	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total Supervision						
Asian	40	113	153	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Black	2,173	11,614	13,787	15.2%	27.1%	24.1%
Hispanic	229	666	895	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
Native American	54	106	160	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%
Unknown	20	79	99	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
White	11,787	30,270	42,057	82.4%	70.6%	73.6%
Total	14,303	42,848	57,151	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 11.2 presents current age data on the offenders in field supervision. As expected the parole population displays a similar age distribution curve (for both male and female population) as the incarcerated population; however, the female parole population lags by five years and the male population by 10 years in comparison with the incarcerated population (Tables 2.2 and 11.2). The distribution of ages for the female probation population is similar to the female incarcerated population. The male probation population shows similar age trends but are 5 year older in age than the incarcerated males.

Table 11.2. Supervised Population by Gender and Current Age on June 30, 2017.

	Current Age	Count			Percent		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole	Age 16	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 17	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 18 To 19	1	19	20	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
	Age 20 To 24	143	852	995	5.3%	6.5%	6.3%
	Age 25 To 29	515	2,192	2,707	19.0%	16.8%	17.2%
	Age 30 To 34	573	2,265	2,838	21.1%	17.4%	18.0%
	Age 35 To 39	540	2,128	2,668	19.9%	16.3%	17.0%
	Age 40 To 44	341	1,532	1,873	12.6%	11.8%	11.9%
	Age 45 To 49	259	1,318	1,577	9.5%	10.1%	10.0%
	Age 50 To 54	181	1,113	1,294	6.7%	8.5%	8.2%
	Age 55 To 59	102	863	965	3.8%	6.6%	6.1%
	Age 60 To 64	35	416	451	1.3%	3.2%	2.9%
	Age 65 To 69	18	186	204	0.7%	1.4%	1.3%
	Age 70 And Over	8	134	142	0.3%	1.0%	0.9%
	Total	2,716	13,018	15,734	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation	Age 16	-	5	5	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 17	4	34	38	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
	Age 18 To 19	134	650	784	1.2%	2.2%	1.9%
	Age 20 To 24	1,388	4,443	5,831	12.0%	14.9%	14.1%
	Age 25 To 29	2,287	5,254	7,541	19.7%	17.6%	18.2%
	Age 30 To 34	2,163	4,791	6,954	18.7%	16.1%	16.8%
	Age 35 To 39	1,842	4,350	6,192	15.9%	14.6%	15.0%
	Age 40 To 44	1,257	3,013	4,270	10.8%	10.1%	10.3%
	Age 45 To 49	1,039	2,500	3,539	9.0%	8.4%	8.5%
	Age 50 To 54	715	2,080	2,795	6.2%	7.0%	6.7%
	Age 55 To 59	492	1,576	2,068	4.2%	5.3%	5.0%
	Age 60 To 64	195	711	906	1.7%	2.4%	2.2%
	Age 65 To 69	48	265	313	0.4%	0.9%	0.8%
	Age 70 And Over	23	158	181	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%
	Total	11,587	29,830	41,417	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Supervision Assessment (Offender Need Scores)

During the first 120 days of supervision, the offender is in the assessment period. At the end of that period, the supervision level is based on the field risk reduction instrument completed by the probation and parole officers. This assessment is based on the offender's prior history and current interaction with the community and is derived from the Need Score results. The Need Score is a risk and needs assessment completed by the supervising probation and parole officer and contains component scores for Law (new offenses), Technical Violations, Social, Employment and Substance Abuse. The Social Score measures all family, medical, mental health and financial problems.

For offenders on regular supervision, the assessment is updated every 60 days. The assessment determines the level of supervision and the need for community programming and supervision strategies. The scoring of the components of the last needs assessment on or before June 30, 2017 is shown after the level of supervision. Offenders in the CRCs are not included in the Need Score assessment. In addition, a substance abuse classification and assessment (SACA) is also conducted since introduction by the Department in 2003. Most SACA assessments are completed on admission to prison and on the start of field supervision (probation or parole).

In FY2017, the majority of all offenders are assessed at Level II supervision (36%) followed by Level I (29%). This is also true for all probationers, but the greatest proportion of parolees are Level II followed by Level III (Table 11.3). Males in both probation and parole follow the trend of total probation or parole. However, females on parole show the greatest proportion of offenders falling into Level II followed by Level I supervision, and for female probationers the majority (45%) are Level I.

Table 11.3. Probation and Parole Offenders by Level of Supervision on June 30, 2017.

Supervised Population on June 30, 2017							
Level of Supervision	Parole			Probation			Supervision Total
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
Absconder	85	416	501	217	419	636	1,137
Assessment	292	1,537	1,829	1,174	3,261	4,435	6,264
Level III	457	3,811	4,268	2,049	6,407	8,456	12,724
Level II	918	5,447	6,365	2,974	11,567	14,541	20,906
Level I	706	1,865	2,571	5,231	9,096	14,327	16,898
Total	2,458	13,076	15,534	11,645	30,750	42,395	57,929
Percent of Population for Assessment Level							
Absconder	3.5%	3.2%	3.2%	1.9%	1.4%	1.5%	2.0%
Assessment	11.9%	11.8%	11.8%	10.1%	10.6%	10.5%	10.8%
Level III	18.6%	29.1%	27.5%	17.6%	20.8%	19.9%	22.0%
Level II	37.3%	41.7%	41.0%	25.5%	37.6%	34.3%	36.1%
Level I	28.7%	14.3%	16.6%	44.9%	29.6%	33.8%	29.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Law scores are assessed based on new arrests. The majority of parolees and probationers (approximately 80%) have no arrests within three months prior to assessment. Technical scores are based on technical violations of probation or parole conditions and are a noticeably lower percent of offenders with no violations in the previous six months (Table 11.4). Slightly more than half of males and females have a technical violation at six months and roughly one-third have a violation in the previous three months. No gender differences are noted in Law or Technical scores. Approximately two-thirds of both males and females have social issues requiring intervention. This percentage is similar for parolees and probationers.

Employment score among the field population varies by gender and supervision group. Among parolees, roughly half of females and 60% of males have some type of employment for the previous three months. The percentage is greater for probationers with approximately 60% of females and two-thirds of males having some type of employment (Table 11.4). The percent of supervised offenders exhibiting no substance abuse for six months prior is slightly higher for parolees than for probationers and in both cases higher for females than for males.

In drug/alcohol usage over the last six months, no differences are seen between probationers and parolees (Table 11.4). However, differences are observed between probationers and parolees in the SACA score. Parolees have greater treatment needs than probationers. The largest group among parolees (44%) is the classification of “significant” substance abuse (requiring 6-month treatment) while only 30% of probationers require such treatment (Table 11.5). Regardless of supervision type, females need 6-month drug treatment more than males.

Among probationers in FY2017, the largest group contains those classified as having “moderate” substance abuse, requiring short-term treatment (37%). In the case of probationers, a greater percent of females than males are classified as having no substance abuse.

Table 11.4. Need Score Assessment of Supervised Offenders by Gender on June 30, 2017.

Needs Analysis Score Components						
Law Scores*	Count			Percent		
<u>Parole</u>	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No Arrests Past 3 Months	2,221	10,369	12,590	82.5%	80.9%	81.2%
Arrest Past 3 Mo; No Convict	109	566	675	4.1%	4.4%	4.4%
3 Mo: Convict/2 Arrests/Pend Chg	361	1,887	2,248	13.4%	14.7%	14.5%
Parole Total	2,691	12,822	15,513	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<u>Probation</u>						
No Arrests Past 3 Months	9,205	22,589	31,794	82.5%	78.8%	79.8%
Arrest Past 3 Mo; No Convict	486	1,585	2,071	4.4%	5.5%	5.2%
3 Mo: Convict/2 Arrests/Pend Chg	1,461	4,501	5,962	13.1%	15.7%	15.0%
Probation Total	11,152	28,675	39,827	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Technical Scores**						
<u>Parole</u>						
No Tech Vio in Past 6 Months	1,554	7,098	8,652	57.7%	55.4%	55.8%
Tech Vio in Past 6 Months	213	1,114	1,327	7.9%	8.7%	8.6%
Tech Vio Past 3 Mo;Pend Revoke	924	4,610	5,534	34.3%	36.0%	35.7%
Parole Total	2,691	12,822	15,513	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<u>Probation</u>						
No Tech Vio in Past 6 Months	6,327	15,270	21,597	56.7%	53.3%	54.2%
Tech Vio in Past 6 Months	962	2,838	3,800	8.6%	9.9%	9.5%
Tech Vio Past 3 Mo;Pend Revoke	3,863	10,567	14,430	34.6%	36.9%	36.2%
Probation Total	11,152	28,675	39,827	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Social Scores						
<u>Parole</u>						
No Problem	157	825	982	5.8%	6.4%	6.3%
Problem Not Requiring Interven	697	3,347	4,044	25.9%	26.1%	26.1%
Problem Requiring Intervention	1,837	8,650	10,487	68.3%	67.5%	67.6%
Parole Total	2,691	12,822	15,513	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<u>Probation</u>						
No Problem	606	1,597	2,203	5.4%	5.6%	5.5%
Problem Not Requiring Interven	2,927	7,447	10,374	26.2%	26.0%	26.0%
Problem Requiring Intervention	7,619	19,631	27,250	68.3%	68.5%	68.4%
Probation Total	11,152	28,675	39,827	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Law Scores include last arrest or conviction for new offense

**Technical Scores involve technical violations under supervision

Table 11.4. (continued)

Needs Analysis Score Components						
Employment Scores	Count			Percent		
<u>Parole</u>	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Full-time for Past 3 Months	483	3,687	4,170	17.9%	28.8%	26.9%
Parttime;Fulltime<3Mo;UnepComp	821	3,894	4,715	30.5%	30.4%	30.4%
Unemployed	1,387	5,241	6,628	51.5%	40.9%	42.7%
Parole Total	2,691	12,822	15,513	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<u>Probation</u>						
Full-time for Past 3 Months	2,749	9,744	12,493	24.7%	34.0%	31.4%
Parttime;Fulltime<3Mo;UnepComp	3,786	9,344	13,130	33.9%	32.6%	33.0%
Unemployed	4,617	9,587	14,204	41.4%	33.4%	35.7%
Probation Total	11,152	28,675	39,827	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Substance Abuse Scores						
<u>Parole</u>						
No Drug/Alc Abuse Past 6 Mos	1,793	8,643	10,436	66.6%	67.4%	67.3%
Drug/Alc Abuse Past 4-6 Months	228	1,059	1,287	8.5%	8.3%	8.3%
Drug/Alc Abuse in Past 3 Mos	670	3,120	3,790	24.9%	24.3%	24.4%
Parole Total	2,691	12,822	15,513	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<u>Probation</u>						
No Drug/Alc Abuse Past 6 Mos	7,372	18,622	25,994	66.1%	64.9%	65.3%
Drug/Alc Abuse Past 4-6 Months	1,005	2,838	3,843	9.0%	9.9%	9.6%
Drug/Alc Abuse in Past 3 Mos	2,775	7,215	9,990	24.9%	25.2%	25.1%
Probation Total	11,152	28,675	39,827	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Law Scores include last arrest or conviction for new offense

**Technical Scores involve technical violations under supervision

Table 11.5. Substance Abuse Classification and Assessment Level of Supervised Offenders on June 30, 2017.

SACA Scores	Count			Percent		
<u>Parole</u>	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No Assessment	36	46	82	-	-	-
No Substance Abuse	187	835	1,022	7.0%	6.4%	6.5%
Slight-Requires SA education	170	1,387	1,557	6.3%	10.7%	9.9%
Moderate-Requires short term treatment	529	3,916	4,445	19.7%	30.2%	28.4%
Significant-Requires intermediate treatment (6 months)	1,412	5,389	6,801	52.7%	41.5%	43.5%
Severe/chronic-Requires long term treatment (12 month)	382	1,445	1,827	14.3%	11.1%	11.7%
Parole Total	2,716	13,018	15,734	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<u>Probation</u>						
No Assessment	2,159	1,376	3,535	-	-	-
No Substance Abuse	1,454	3,282	4,736	15.4%	11.5%	12.5%
Slight-Requires SA education	1,439	4,792	6,231	15.3%	16.8%	16.4%
Moderate-Requires short term treatment	3,162	10,705	13,867	33.5%	37.6%	36.6%
Significant-Requires intermediate treatment (6 months)	3,009	8,318	11,327	31.9%	29.2%	29.9%
Severe/chronic-Requires long term treatment (12 month)	364	1,357	1,721	3.9%	4.8%	4.5%
Probation Total	11,587	29,830	41,417	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent calculation excludes offenders with No Assessment.

12. Sentencing – Supervised Population

Sentences by Sentencing County

Table 12.1. Top Twenty Sentencing Counties with Parole Releases on June 30, 2017.

Total				
Rank	County	Count	Average* Sentence	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	1,581	11.6	10.0%
2	St. Louis Cnty	1,341	8.6	8.5%
3	Jackson	834	10.8	5.3%
4	Greene	712	7.5	4.5%
5	St. Charles	604	7.7	3.8%
6	St. Francois	399	7.5	2.5%
7	Jefferson	394	6.7	2.5%
8	Clay	386	6.2	2.5%
9	Buchanan	377	5.4	2.4%
10	Boone	341	7.0	2.2%
11	Lafayette	255	7.2	1.6%
12	Cape Girardeau	233	6.4	1.5%
13	Pettis	215	6.4	1.4%
14	Dunklin	214	6.0	1.4%
15	Franklin	203	5.7	1.3%
16	Jasper	195	7.2	1.2%
17	Butler	185	6.4	1.2%
18	Laclede	182	6.4	1.2%
19	Randolph	175	6.4	1.1%
20	Phelps	168	7.0	1.1%
Total Top 20 Counties		8,994	8.3	57.2%
Total All Other Counties		6,740	5.6	42.8%
Total All Counties		15,734	7.1	100.0%

Females				
Rank	County	Count	Average* Sentence	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis Cnty	168	5.8	6.2%
2	Greene	147	6.3	5.4%
3	St. Charles	114	6.6	4.2%
4	St. Francois	96	6.8	3.5%
5	St. Louis City	84	7.8	3.1%
6	Jefferson	74	5.4	2.7%
7	Clay	72	5.1	2.7%
8	Buchanan	71	5.1	2.6%
9	Lafayette	60	6.7	2.2%
10	Boone	55	5.7	2.0%
11	Jackson	50	6.9	1.8%
12	Pettis	48	5.6	1.8%
13	Butler	47	5.7	1.7%
14	Cape Girardeau	47	5.4	1.7%
15	Livingston	47	6.7	1.7%
16	Randolph	46	5.7	1.7%
17	Saline	43	7.3	1.6%
18	Dunklin	42	5.3	1.5%
19	Laclede	42	5.7	1.5%
20	Washington	42	6.5	1.5%
Total Top 20 Counties		1,395	6.1	51.4%
Total All Other Counties		1,321	5.0	48.6%
Total All Counties		2,716	5.6	100.0%

Males				
Rank	County	Count	Average* Sentence	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	1,497	11.8	11.5%
2	St. Louis Cnty	1,173	9.0	9.0%
3	Jackson	784	11.0	6.0%
4	Greene	565	7.8	4.3%
5	St. Charles	490	7.9	3.8%
6	Jefferson	320	7.0	2.5%
7	Clay	314	6.4	2.4%
8	Buchanan	306	5.5	2.4%
9	St. Francois	303	7.7	2.3%
10	Boone	286	7.2	2.2%
11	Lafayette	195	7.4	1.5%
12	Cape Girardeau	186	6.7	1.4%
13	Dunklin	172	6.1	1.3%
14	Franklin	172	5.8	1.3%
15	Jasper	168	7.4	1.3%
16	Pettis	167	6.7	1.3%
17	Laclede	140	6.6	1.1%
18	Platte	139	6.5	1.1%
19	Butler	138	6.6	1.1%
20	Phelps	133	7.5	1.0%
Total Top 20 Counties		7,648	8.7	58.7%
Total All Other Counties		5,370	5.7	41.3%
Total All Counties		13,018	7.4	100.0%

* Life sentences computed at 30 years

Table 12.2. Top Twenty Sentencing Counties with Probationers on June 30, 2017.

Total				
Rank	County	Count	Average Probation Term	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis Cnty	4,399	4.9	10.6%
2	St. Louis City	2,355	3.5	5.7%
3	Jackson	2,287	3.2	5.5%
4	Greene	2,166	4.8	5.2%
5	St. Charles	1,658	4.7	4.0%
6	Jefferson	1,338	4.8	3.2%
7	Boone	1,116	4.5	2.7%
8	Franklin	803	5.0	1.9%
9	Christian	667	4.9	1.6%
10	Clay	662	5.0	1.6%
11	Jasper	638	4.7	1.5%
12	Cole	630	4.9	1.5%
13	Cape Girardeau	602	4.9	1.5%
14	Taney	553	4.9	1.3%
15	Phelps	545	4.9	1.3%
16	St. Francois	535	5.0	1.3%
17	Scott	516	4.8	1.2%
18	Dunklin	515	4.7	1.2%
19	Buchanan	504	3.9	1.2%
20	Laclede	485	5.0	1.2%
Total Top 20 Counties		22,974	4.5	55.5%
Total All Other Counties		18,443	4.7	44.5%
Total All Counties		41,417	4.6	100.0%

Females				
Rank	County	Count	Average Probation Term	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis Cnty	1,094	4.9	9.4%
2	Greene	566	4.8	4.9%
3	St. Charles	478	4.7	4.1%
4	Jackson	463	3.0	4.0%
5	St. Louis City	402	3.6	3.5%
6	Jefferson	371	4.9	3.2%
7	Boone	298	4.4	2.6%
8	Franklin	218	5.0	1.9%
9	Cape Girardeau	208	4.8	1.8%
10	Christian	201	5.0	1.7%
11	Phelps	198	4.9	1.7%
12	Clay	196	5.1	1.7%
13	Cole	192	4.9	1.7%
14	St. Francois	174	4.9	1.5%
15	Laclede	172	5.0	1.5%
16	Taney	167	5.0	1.4%
17	Jasper	162	4.8	1.4%
18	Buchanan	154	4.0	1.3%
19	Dunklin	153	4.6	1.3%
20	Pulaski	151	5.0	1.3%
Total Top 20 Counties		6,018	4.6	51.9%
Total All Other Counties		5,569	4.7	48.1%
Total All Counties		11,587	4.6	100.0%

Males				
Rank	County	Count	Average Probation Term	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis Cnty	3,305	4.9	11.1%
2	St. Louis City	1,953	3.5	6.5%
3	Jackson	1,824	3.3	6.1%
4	Greene	1,600	4.8	5.4%
5	St. Charles	1,180	4.6	4.0%
6	Jefferson	967	4.8	3.2%
7	Boone	818	4.6	2.7%
8	Franklin	585	5.0	2.0%
9	Jasper	476	4.7	1.6%
10	Christian	466	4.9	1.6%
11	Clay	466	5.0	1.6%
12	Cole	438	4.9	1.5%
13	Cape Girardeau	394	4.9	1.3%
14	Taney	386	4.9	1.3%
15	Scott	370	4.8	1.2%
16	Dunklin	362	4.7	1.2%
17	St. Francois	361	5.0	1.2%
18	Buchanan	350	3.9	1.2%
19	Phelps	347	4.9	1.2%
20	Cass	328	4.3	1.1%
Total Top 20 Counties		16,976	4.5	56.9%
Total All Other Counties		12,854	4.7	43.1%
Total All Counties		29,830	4.6	100.0%

* Life sentences computed at 30 years

Table 12.3. Number of Offenders on Probation and Average Terms for All Missouri Counties and Out-of-state on June 30, 2017.

Supervised Offenders by Sentencing Counties - Probation, June 30, 2017							
County	Count	Average Term (yrs)	Percent of Total	County	Count	Average Term (yrs)	Percent of Total
* Out Of State	2,093	3.4	5.1%	Livingston	137	5.1	0.3%
Adair	160	4.7	0.4%	Macon	139	5.0	0.3%
Andrew	68	3.7	0.2%	Madison	101	5.0	0.2%
Atchison	37	5.0	0.1%	Maries	46	5.0	0.1%
Audrain	222	4.6	0.5%	Marion	232	5.0	0.6%
Barry	357	4.7	0.9%	McDonald	142	4.9	0.3%
Barton	91	5.1	0.2%	Mercer	23	5.0	0.1%
Bates	230	5.0	0.6%	Miller	306	4.9	0.7%
Benton	177	5.0	0.4%	Mississippi	229	4.6	0.6%
Bollinger	123	5.0	0.3%	Moniteau	111	5.0	0.3%
Boone	1,116	4.5	2.7%	Monroe	47	5.0	0.1%
Buchanan	504	3.9	1.2%	Montgomery	147	4.8	0.4%
Butler	434	5.0	1.0%	Morgan	279	5.0	0.7%
Caldwell	43	5.0	0.1%	New Madrid	368	4.8	0.9%
Callaway	344	4.7	0.8%	Newton	230	4.9	0.6%
Camden	395	5.0	1.0%	Nodaway	114	5.1	0.3%
Cape Girardeau	602	4.9	1.5%	Oregon	41	3.8	0.1%
Carroll	101	5.0	0.2%	Osage	67	5.0	0.2%
Carter	24	4.8	0.1%	Ozark	61	4.6	0.1%
Cass	453	4.4	1.1%	Pemiscot	264	4.7	0.6%
Cedar	103	5.1	0.2%	Perry	159	5.0	0.4%
Chariton	50	5.0	0.1%	Pettis	271	4.9	0.7%
Christian	667	4.9	1.6%	Phelps	545	4.9	1.3%
Clark	43	5.0	0.1%	Pike	183	4.8	0.4%
Clay	662	5.0	1.6%	Platte	363	4.8	0.9%
Clinton	55	5.0	0.1%	Polk	304	4.9	0.7%
Cole	630	4.9	1.5%	Pulaski	418	5.0	1.0%
Cooper	246	4.7	0.6%	Putnam	37	5.0	0.1%
Crawford	355	5.0	0.9%	Ralls	91	5.0	0.2%
Dade	76	5.0	0.2%	Randolph	281	4.9	0.7%
Dallas	98	4.8	0.2%	Ray	248	4.9	0.6%
Davies	46	5.0	0.1%	Reynolds	62	5.0	0.1%
Dekalb	60	5.0	0.1%	Ripley	146	5.0	0.4%
Dent	147	4.9	0.4%	Saline	263	4.7	0.6%
Douglas	140	4.5	0.3%	Schuyler	22	5.0	0.1%
Dunklin	515	4.7	1.2%	Scotland	28	5.0	0.1%
Franklin	803	5.0	1.9%	Scott	516	4.8	1.2%
Gasconade	106	5.0	0.3%	Shannon	33	4.1	0.1%
Gentry	31	4.7	0.1%	Shelby	62	5.0	0.1%
Greene	2,166	4.8	5.2%	St. Charles	1658	4.7	4.0%
Grundy	98	5.0	0.2%	St. Clair	137	4.8	0.3%
Harrison	88	4.9	0.2%	St. Francois	535	5.0	1.3%
Henry	334	4.9	0.8%	St. Louis City	2355	3.5	5.7%
Hickory	62	5.0	0.1%	St. Louis Cnty	4399	4.9	10.6%
Holt	17	4.8	0.0%	Ste. Genevieve	144	4.9	0.3%
Howard	98	4.9	0.2%	Stoddard	369	4.8	0.9%
Howell	242	4.1	0.6%	Stone	272	5.0	0.7%
Iron	57	4.9	0.1%	Sullivan	45	4.8	0.1%
Jackson	2,287	3.2	5.5%	Taney	553	4.9	1.3%
Jasper	638	4.7	1.5%	Texas	231	4.6	0.6%
Jefferson	1,338	4.8	3.2%	Vernon	259	5.0	0.6%
Johnson	291	5.0	0.7%	Warren	420	4.8	1.0%
Knox	15	4.7	0.0%	Washington	189	4.7	0.5%
Laclede	485	5.0	1.2%	Wayne	226	4.8	0.5%
Lafayette	404	5.0	1.0%	Webster	304	5.0	0.7%
Lawrence	438	5.0	1.1%	Worth	15	5.1	0.0%
Lewis	73	5.0	0.2%	Wright	243	5.0	0.6%
Lincoln	334	4.7	0.8%	Total All Counties	41417	4.6	100.0%
Linn	75	5.0	0.2%				

Offense Groups

Among parolees in FY2017, the greatest percent of offenders are supervised for nonviolent offenses. With probationers, the largest percent of males are under supervision for nonviolent offenses while the largest percent of females are under supervision for drug violations. Among parolees, violent and sex/child abuse offenses compose a larger percent than among probationers (Table 12.4). This is not surprising due to the nature of the offenses and associated penalties. Twice the percentage of probationers are supervised for DWI offenses than among parolees. This again is not surprising as DWI offenders may also be sentenced to 120-day or long-term treatment programs rather than term sentences. For both probation and parole, there is a greater percent of females with drug and nonviolent offenses. Average probation terms are similar for males and females, but among parolees males tended to have noticeably longer sentences than females for drug, violent and sex/child abuse offenses (Table 12.5)

Table 12.4. Supervised Offenders in Each Offense Group on June 30, 2017.

Supervised Offenders by Offense Group, June 30, 2017							
	Offense Group*	Count			Percent		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole	Violent	282	3,108	3,390	10.4%	23.9%	21.5%
	Sex and Child Abuse	70	961	1,031	2.6%	7.4%	6.6%
	Nonviolent	1,179	4,790	5,969	43.4%	36.8%	37.9%
	Drug	1,140	3,691	4,831	42.0%	28.4%	30.7%
	DWI	45	468	513	1.7%	3.6%	3.3%
	Total	2,716	13,018	15,734	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation	Violent	929	4,470	5,399	8.0%	15.0%	13.0%
	Sex and Child Abuse	318	908	1,226	2.7%	3.0%	3.0%
	Nonviolent	4,580	12,047	16,627	39.5%	40.4%	40.1%
	Drug	5,291	9,733	15,024	45.7%	32.6%	36.3%
	DWI	469	2,672	3,141	4.0%	9.0%	7.6%
	Total	11,587	29,830	41,417	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A and B). Sex offenses include 566, RSMo sex offenses and 568, RSMo child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include 195 and 579, RSMo offenses. DWI includes BAC (excessive blood alcohol content) offenses. Nonviolent offenses are other offenses, including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses.

Table 12.5. Supervised Offenders, Average Sentences by Offense Group on June 30, 2017.

**Average Sentence or Term (yrs) of Supervised Offenders,
June 30, 2017**

Offense Group*		Female	Male	Total
Parole	Violent	8.8	11.5	11.3
	Sex and Child Abuse	5.5	9.4	9.1
	Nonviolent	4.7	5.0	5.0
	Drug	5.8	7.0	6.7
	DWI	5.7	5.6	5.6
	Total	5.6	7.5	7.1
Probation	Violent	4.3	4.4	4.3
	Sex and Child Abuse	4.3	4.8	4.6
	Nonviolent	4.7	4.6	4.6
	Drug	4.7	4.6	4.6
	DWI	4.7	4.7	4.7
	Total	4.6	4.6	4.6

* Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A and B). Sex offenses include 566, RSMo sex offenses and 568, RSMo child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include 195 and 579, RSMo offenses. DWI includes BAC (excessive blood alcohol content) offenses. Nonviolent offenses are other offenses, including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses.

Top Twenty Offenses

For all probationers and among all subgroups, the twenty most populous offenses make up 71-80% of all probation offenses (Tables 12.6 – 12.10). Among parolees the top twenty offenses comprise a similar percentage (67-80%). The top offense for parolees, probationers, and incarcerated offenders is felony possession of a controlled substance (195.202 or 579.015, RSMo).

Table 12.6. Top Twenty Offenses in Supervised Offenders on June 30, 2017.

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)*	Percent of Total
Parole					
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	2,639	5.6	17.7%
2	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,348	5.6	9.0%
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	1,285	9.1	8.6%
4	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	918	5.3	6.2%
5	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	581	9.4	3.9%
6	570.090-001	FORGERY	508	5.1	3.4%
7	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	410	5.3	2.8%
8	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	388	16.0	2.6%
9	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	382	8.2	2.6%
10	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	371	4.9	2.5%
11	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	368	6.2	2.5%
12	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	287	26.7	1.9%
13	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	253	4.7	1.7%
14	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	191	7.5	1.3%
15	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	188	3.3	1.3%
16	577.010-004	DWI-ALCOHOL - AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	153	5.2	1.0%
17	570.040-001	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	147	3.4	1.0%
18	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	145	3.7	1.0%
19	571.070-001	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	120	5.4	0.8%
20	195.223-003	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-2ND DEGRE	119	10.6	0.8%
Total Top 20 Offenses			10,801	7.1	72.5%
Total All Other Offenses			4,105	8.6	27.5%
Total All Offenses			14,906	7.5	100.0%
Probation					
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	10,103	4.6	25.7%
2	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	2,458	4.8	6.3%
3	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	2,320	4.7	5.9%
4	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	2,219	4.9	5.6%
5	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	1,962	4.7	5.0%
6	570.090-001	FORGERY	1,303	4.8	3.3%
7	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	1,170	4.8	3.0%
8	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	1,130	4.7	2.9%
9	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	996	5.0	2.5%
10	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	846	4.6	2.2%
11	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	837	4.8	2.1%
12	577.010-004	DWI-ALCOHOL - AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	820	4.8	2.1%
13	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	607	4.8	1.5%
14	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	476	4.7	1.2%
15	195.202-002	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G-CANBNOID	471	4.5	1.2%
16	565.074-002	DOM ASSLT-3RD-1ST/2ND OFF	468	2.0	1.2%
17	565.060-002	ASLT 2ND-OP VEH W INTOX-INJURY	368	4.9	0.9%
18	302.321-005	DWR/DWS	356	4.8	0.9%
19	570.120-001	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	347	4.9	0.9%
20	571.070-001	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	339	4.4	0.9%
Total Top 20 Offenses			29,596	4.7	75.3%
Total All Other Offenses			9,728	4.6	24.7%
Total All Offenses			39,324	4.7	100.0%

*Average sentence is the average prison sentence for parole offenders, and average term for probation

Table 12.7. Top Twenty Offenses in Supervised Female Offenders on June 30, 2017.

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)*	Percent of Total
Parole					
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	738	5.0	28.3%
2	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	260	5.3	10.0%
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	235	8.4	9.0%
4	570.090-001	FORGERY	223	4.7	8.6%
5	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	183	5.1	7.0%
6	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	69	4.2	2.6%
7	570.040-001	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	61	3.4	2.3%
8	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	55	7.6	2.1%
9	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	53	4.7	2.0%
10	570.120-001	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	45	5.1	1.7%
11	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	40	5.9	1.5%
12	568.045-001	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	34	5.2	1.3%
13	570.030-013	THEFT/STEAL CREDIT CARD OR LETTER	30	4.8	1.2%
14	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	29	7.6	1.1%
15	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	23	23.9	0.9%
16	195.202-002	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G-CANBNOID	22	4.6	0.8%
17	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	21	3.5	0.8%
18	195.420-001	CREATE/ALTER CHEM TO C/S	19	5.0	0.7%
19	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	18	4.8	0.7%
20	570.030-006	THEFT/STEALING CONTROLLED SUBSTAN	17	5.3	0.7%
Total Top 20 Offenses			2,175	5.6	83.5%
Total All Other Offenses			429	7.0	16.5%
Total All Offenses			2,604	5.8	100.0%
Probation					
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	3,765	4.7	34.2%
2	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	921	4.9	8.4%
3	570.090-001	FORGERY	686	4.8	6.2%
4	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	649	4.9	5.9%
5	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	453	4.8	4.1%
6	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	348	4.7	3.2%
7	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	331	4.8	3.0%
8	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	170	4.7	1.5%
9	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	168	4.8	1.5%
10	570.120-001	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	161	4.9	1.5%
11	570.040-001	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	158	4.8	1.4%
12	195.202-002	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G-CANBNOID	156	4.7	1.4%
13	568.045-001	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	140	4.8	1.3%
14	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	132	4.6	1.2%
15	565.060-002	ASLT 2ND-OP VEH W INTOX-INJURY	114	4.9	1.0%
16	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	106	4.9	1.0%
17	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	104	4.7	0.9%
18	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	104	4.8	0.9%
19	570.030-013	THEFT/STEAL CREDIT CARD OR LETTER	100	4.9	0.9%
20	195.204-001	FRAUD ATT OBTN CONTR SUB	91	4.5	0.8%
Total Top 20 Offenses			8,857	4.8	80.4%
Total All Other Offenses			2,156	4.5	19.6%
Total All Offenses			11,013	4.7	100.0%

*Average sentence is the average prison sentence for parole offenders, and average term for probation

Table 12.8. Top Twenty Offenses Supervised Male Offenders on June 30, 2017.

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)*	Percent of Total
Parole					
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	1,901	5.8	15.5%
2	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,165	5.6	9.5%
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	1,050	9.2	8.5%
4	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	658	5.4	5.3%
5	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	526	9.6	4.3%
6	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	392	5.3	3.2%
7	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	379	16.1	3.1%
8	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	353	8.2	2.9%
9	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	328	6.2	2.7%
10	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	302	5.0	2.5%
11	570.090-001	FORGERY	285	5.3	2.3%
12	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	264	27.0	2.1%
13	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	200	4.7	1.6%
14	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	179	7.4	1.5%
15	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	167	3.2	1.4%
16	577.010-004	DWI-ALCOHOL - AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	140	5.2	1.1%
17	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	131	3.7	1.1%
18	571.070-001	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	116	5.5	0.9%
19	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	115	9.3	0.9%
20	195.223-003	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-2ND DEGRE	112	10.7	0.9%
Total Top 20 Offenses			8,763	7.5	71.2%
Total All Other Offenses			3,539	8.8	28.8%
Total All Offenses			12,302	7.9	100.0%
Probation					
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	6,338	4.6	26.0%
2	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,867	4.7	7.7%
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	1,809	4.8	7.4%
4	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	1,614	4.7	6.6%
5	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	1,298	4.9	5.3%
6	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	1,066	4.8	4.4%
7	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	929	5.0	3.8%
8	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	799	4.7	3.3%
9	577.010-004	DWI-ALCOHOL - AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	747	4.8	3.1%
10	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	678	4.5	2.8%
11	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	667	4.8	2.7%
12	570.090-001	FORGERY	617	4.8	2.5%
13	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	501	4.7	2.1%
14	565.074-002	DOM ASSLT-3RD-1ST/2ND OFF	398	2.0	1.6%
15	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	372	4.6	1.5%
16	571.070-001	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	324	4.4	1.3%
17	195.202-002	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G-CANBNOID	315	4.4	1.3%
18	302.321-005	DWR/DWS	308	4.8	1.3%
19	575.150-002	RES ARST/DETN/STOP-RSK DTH/INJRY	262	4.3	1.1%
20	565.060-002	ASLT 2ND-OP VEH W INTOX-INJURY	254	4.9	1.0%
Total Top 20 Offenses			21,163	4.6	86.7%
Total All Other Offenses			5,856	2.5	24.0%
Total All Offenses			24,396	4.6	100.0%

*Average sentence is the average prison sentence for parole offenders, and average term for probation

Table 12.9. Top Twenty Offenses Supervised Black Offenders on June 30, 2017.

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)*	Percent of Total
Parole					
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	513	6.9	11.8%
2	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	398	9.4	9.2%
3	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	375	9.5	8.6%
4	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	330	6.0	7.6%
5	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	279	16.4	6.4%
6	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	183	26.7	4.2%
7	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	172	5.9	4.0%
8	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	141	6.4	3.2%
9	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	137	8.9	3.2%
10	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	127	5.6	2.9%
11	195.223-003	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-2ND DEGRE	89	11.3	2.0%
12	570.090-001	FORGERY	82	5.0	1.9%
13	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	73	5.5	1.7%
14	195.223-001	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-2ND DEGRE	70	13.5	1.6%
15	571.070-001	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	69	5.7	1.6%
16	571.015-001	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	66	14.2	1.5%
17	565.003-999	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	60	30.0	1.4%
18	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	59	19.7	1.4%
19	570.040-001	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	43	3.7	1.0%
20	566.032-001	STAT RAPE-1ST DEG-PERS UNDER 14	41	7.8	0.9%
Total Top 20 Offenses			3,307	10.2	76.1%
Total All Other Offenses			1,037	9.0	23.9%
Total All Offenses			4,344	9.9	100.0%
Probation					
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	1,507	4.0	17.5%
2	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	664	4.8	7.7%
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	586	4.6	6.8%
4	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	520	4.4	6.1%
5	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	421	5.0	4.9%
6	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	304	4.5	3.5%
7	570.090-001	FORGERY	298	4.6	3.5%
8	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	275	4.4	3.2%
9	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	260	4.5	3.0%
10	571.030-007	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON - SUBSECTI	208	3.3	2.4%
11	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	195	4.6	2.3%
12	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	192	4.0	2.2%
13	571.070-001	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	181	4.1	2.1%
14	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	180	4.5	2.1%
15	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	179	4.3	2.1%
16	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	118	4.8	1.4%
17	575.150-002	RES ARST/DETN/STOP-RSK DTH/INJRY	118	3.6	1.4%
18	570.040-001	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	105	4.7	1.2%
19	195.202-002	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G-CANBNOID	98	4.0	1.1%
20	565.074-002	DOM ASSLT-3RD-1ST/2ND OFF	94	2.0	1.1%
Total Top 20 Offenses			6,503	4.3	75.7%
Total All Other Offenses			2,085	4.4	24.3%
Total All Offenses			8,588	4.4	100.0%

*Average sentence is the average prison sentence for parole offenders, and average term for probation

Table 12.10. Top Twenty Offenses among Supervised White, Native American and Asian Offenders on June 30, 2017.

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)*	Percent of Total
Parole					
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	2,126	5.2	20.1%
2	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,018	5.4	9.6%
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	887	8.9	8.4%
4	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	746	5.2	7.1%
5	570.090-001	FORGERY	426	5.1	4.0%
6	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	298	4.7	2.8%
7	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	283	5.1	2.7%
8	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	245	7.8	2.3%
9	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	227	6.0	2.1%
10	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	214	4.7	2.0%
11	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	206	9.1	2.0%
12	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	179	7.5	1.7%
13	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	157	3.3	1.5%
14	577.010-004	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	144	5.2	1.4%
15	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	135	3.7	1.3%
16	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	109	14.9	1.0%
17	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	104	26.8	1.0%
18	570.040-001	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	104	3.3	1.0%
19	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	98	9.2	0.9%
20	570.120-001	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	97	4.7	0.9%
Total Top 20 Offenses			7,803	6.3	73.9%
Total All Other Offenses			2,759	7.4	26.1%
Total All Offenses			10,562	6.6	100.0%
Probation					
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	8,596	4.7	28.0%
2	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	1,872	4.9	6.1%
3	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,800	4.8	5.9%
4	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	1,783	4.7	5.8%
5	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	1,555	4.9	5.1%
6	570.090-001	FORGERY	1,005	4.8	3.3%
7	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	895	4.9	2.9%
8	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	826	4.8	2.7%
9	577.010-004	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	758	4.8	2.5%
10	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	654	4.7	2.1%
11	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	642	4.8	2.1%
12	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	575	5.0	1.9%
13	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	427	4.9	1.4%
14	565.074-002	DOM ASSLT-3RD-1ST/2ND OFF	374	2.0	1.2%
15	195.202-002	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G-CANBNOID	373	4.6	1.2%
16	565.060-002	ASLT 2ND-OP VEH W INTOX-INJURY	340	4.9	1.1%
17	570.120-001	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	298	4.9	1.0%
18	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	283	4.7	0.9%
19	302.321-005	DWR/DWS	273	4.8	0.9%
20	568.045-001	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	260	4.9	0.8%
Total Top 20 Offenses			23,589	4.8	76.7%
Total All Other Offenses			7,147	4.7	23.3%
Total All Offenses			30,736	4.7	100.0%

*Average sentence is the average prison sentence for parole offenders, and average term for probation

13. Comparison with Supervised Population of June 30, 2012

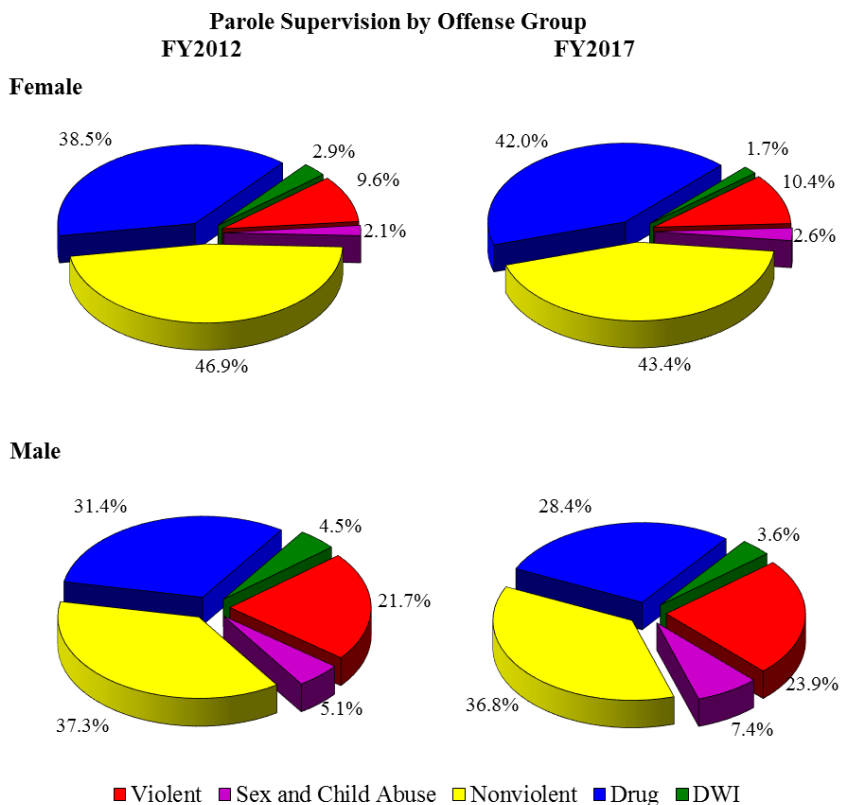
Offense Groups

Similar to the gender disparity in the incarcerated population, the amount of males on parole supervision decreases more than females in the past five years (-18% vs -3%, respectively) (Table 13.1). For both sexes, the percentage drop is largest in DWI (males, -34%; females -44%). The percent of males in each offense group remained relatively unchanged from 2012 to 2017 (Fig. 13.1). However, the number of female parolees for sex and child abuse offenses surpasses DWI from FY2012 to FY2017.

Table 13.1. Male and Female Parole Supervised Offenders by Offense Group and Percent Change, FY2012 to the FY2017 Cohort.

Offense Group	FY2012			FY2017			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	270	3,459	3,729	282	3,108	3,390	4.4%	-10.1%	-9.1%
Sex and Child Abuse	58	813	871	70	961	1,031	20.7%	18.2%	18.4%
Nonviolent	1,314	5,941	7,255	1,179	4,790	5,969	-10.3%	-19.4%	-17.7%
Drug	1,080	4,992	6,072	1,140	3,691	4,831	5.6%	-26.1%	-20.4%
DWI	80	709	789	45	468	513	-43.8%	-34.0%	-35.0%
Total	2,802	15,914	18,716	2,716	13,018	15,734	-3.1%	-18.2%	-15.9%

Figure 13.1. Percent of Offenses in Each Offense Group, All Parolees, June 30, 2012 and 2017.

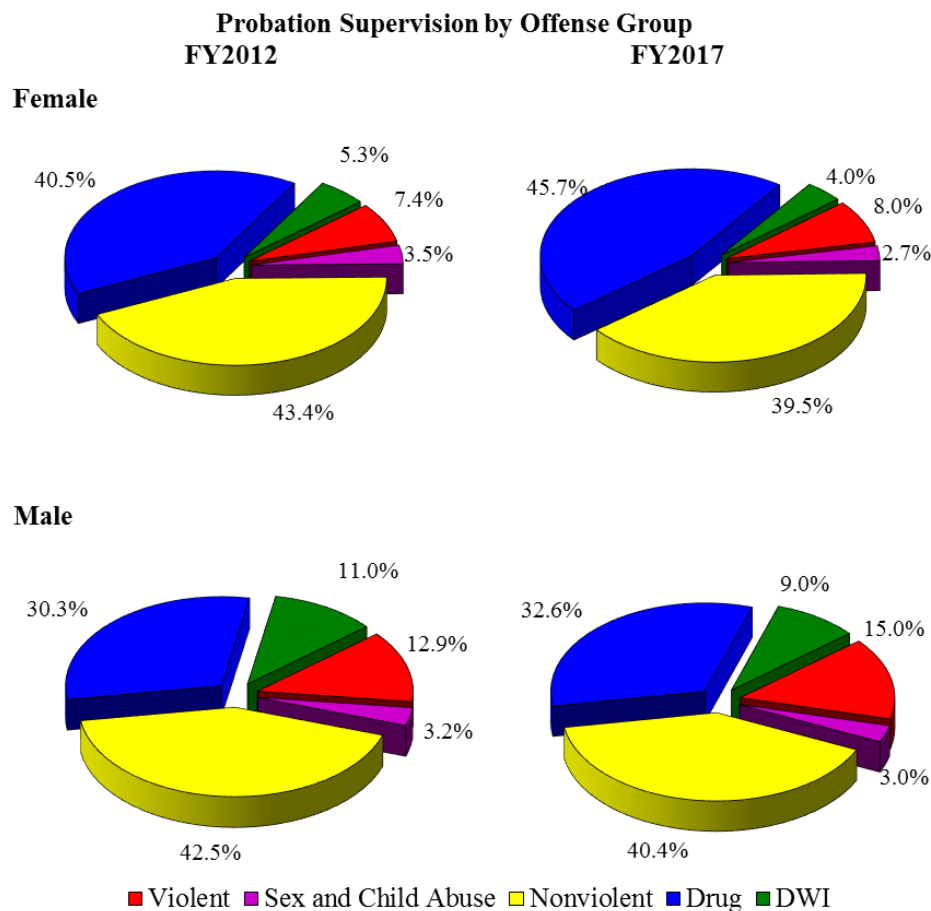


Figures for both males and females on probation show a decrease from 2012, with males decreasing to a greater extent (28% vs. 15%, respectively) (Table 13.2). Both genders also have decreases in number for all offense types, with the greatest percentage drop in DWI offenses. The percentage of offenders in each offense group changes little for both males and females over the last five years (Fig. 13.2)

Table 13.2. Male and Female Probation Offenders by Offense Group, FY2012 to the FY2017 Cohort.

Offense Group	FY2012			FY2017			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	1,009	5,335	6,344	929	4,470	5,399	-7.9%	-16.2%	-14.9%
Sex and Child Abuse	473	1,334	1,807	318	908	1,226	-32.8%	-31.9%	-32.2%
Nonviolent	5,919	17,518	23,437	4,580	12,047	16,627	-22.6%	-31.2%	-29.1%
Drug	5,515	12,494	18,009	5,291	9,733	15,024	-4.1%	-22.1%	-16.6%
DWI	716	4,526	5,242	469	2,672	3,141	-34.5%	-41.0%	-40.1%
Total	13,632	41,207	54,839	11,587	29,830	41,417	-15.0%	-27.6%	-24.5%

Figure 13.2. Percent of Offenses in Each Offense Group, All Probationers, June 30, 2012 and 2017.



Average Sentence

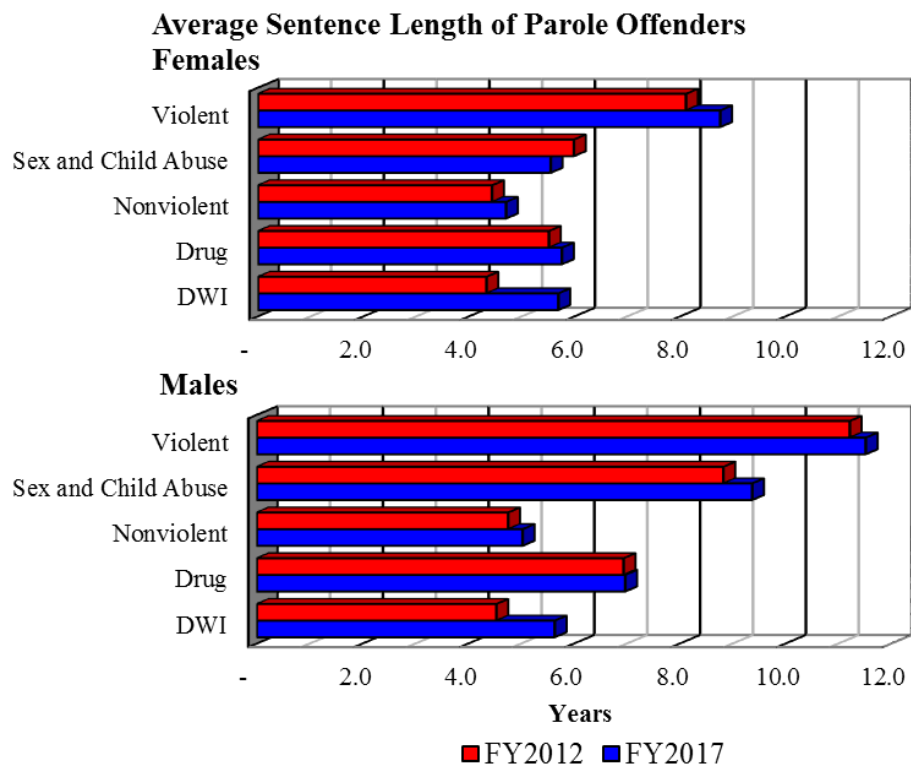
Average sentence length of offenders on parole increases from FY2012 for both genders (Table 13.3). The only offense group which displays a decline in sentence length is in the sex/child abuse group for female offenders. As with the incarcerated population, male offenders have average sentence lengths markedly longer than females in the following offense groups: violent, sex/child abuse and drug offenses in FY2012 (Tables 4.2 and 13.3). By FY2017, male and female average sentences generally show increases but to a greater extent among female parolees. DWIs exhibit the greatest increase in parole term.

Table 13.3. Five-year Comparison of Average Sentences (years) of Parole Offenders by Offense Group, FY2012 and FY2017 Cohort.

Offense Group	FY2012			FY2017			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	8.1	11.2	11.0	8.8	11.5	11.3	8.0%	2.7%	2.7%
Sex and Child Abuse	6.0	8.8	8.6	5.5	9.4	9.1	-7.4%	6.2%	5.5%
Nonviolent	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.0	6.0%	5.8%	5.7%
Drug	5.5	6.9	6.7	5.8	7.0	6.7	4.5%	0.5%	0.0%
DWI	4.3	4.5	4.5	5.7	5.6	5.6	31.5%	24.4%	25.1%
Total	5.2	7.0	6.8	5.6	7.5	7.1	7.1%	6.1%	5.6%

*Life sentences computed as 30 years

Figure 13.3. Parolees: Average Term Length by Offense Group and Gender, FY2012 and FY2017 Cohort.

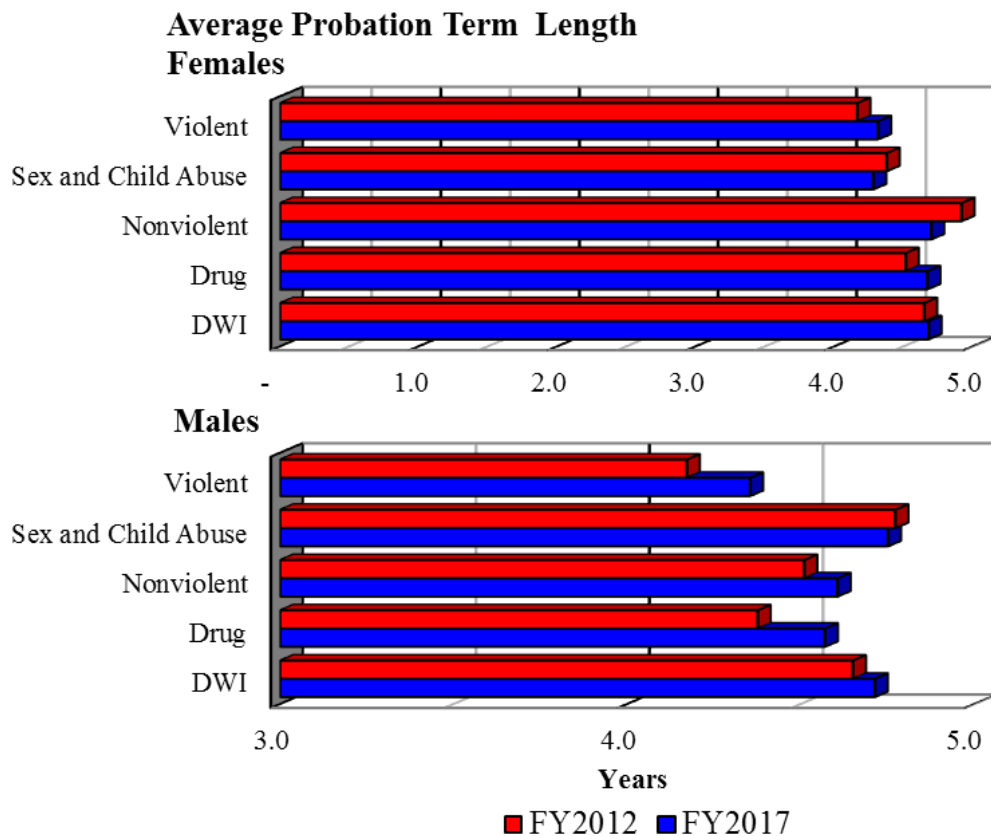


Average probation term length is comparable between males and females and relatively unchanged from FY2012 to FY2017 (Table 13.4 and Fig. 13.4). The average probation term is 4.6 years for both male and females in FY2017.

Table 13.4. Five-year Comparison of Average Probation Term (years) of Offenders by Offense Group, FY2012 and FY2017 Cohort.

Offense Group	FY2012			FY2017			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	3.6%	4.4%	4.2%
Sex and Child Abuse	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.8	4.6	-2.2%	-0.4%	-0.8%
Nonviolent	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	-4.4%	2.1%	0.4%
Drug	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.6	3.5%	4.4%	4.2%
DWI	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.7%	1.4%	1.3%
Total	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	1.2%	3.5%	2.9%

Figure 13.4. Probationers: Average Term Length by Offense Group and Gender, FY2012 and FY2017 Cohort.



Violent and Nonviolent Compositions

The percentage of parolees supervised for violent and sex offenses increases for total, males and females populations in FY2017 and is greater percentage-wise than in FY2012 (Fig. 13.5). For both genders the majority of offenses are nonviolent (males 69%; females 87%).

Violent and sex offenses for probationers displays a lower percentage than among parole offenders (Figs. 13.5 and 13.6). Comparing FY2012 data with FY 2017, female probationers show no change in the percent of violation of violent and sex offenses. In male probations, a slight uptick in the percent of violent and sex offenses is observed.

Figure 13.5. Supervised Parole Offenders in Violent and Nonviolent Offense Groups, FY2012 and FY2017 Cohort.

Female				
Offense Type	FY2012	Percent	FY2017	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	328	11.7%	352	13.0%
Nonviolent Offenses*	2,474	88.3%	2,364	87.0%
Total	2,802	100.0%	2,716	100.0%

Male				
Offense Type	FY2012	Percent	FY2017	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	4,272	26.8%	4,069	31.3%
Nonviolent Offenses*	11,642	73.2%	8,949	68.7%
Total	15,914	100.0%	13,018	100.0%

All Offenders				
Offense Type	FY2012	Percent	FY2017	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	4,600	24.6%	4,421	28.1%
Nonviolent Offenses*	14,116	75.4%	11,313	71.9%
Total	18,716	100.0%	15,734	100.0%

*Nonviolent Offenses include all offenses not considered Violent or Sex Offenses

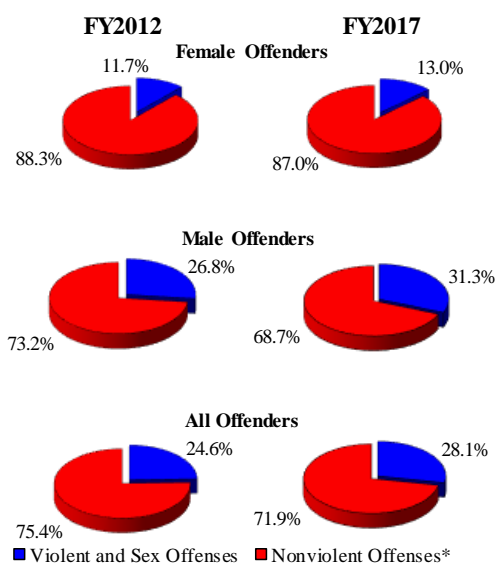


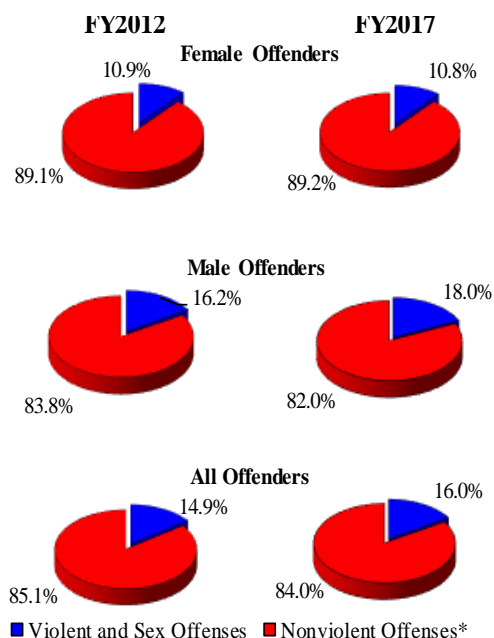
Figure 13.6. Supervised Probation Offenders in Violent and Nonviolent Offense Groups, FY2012 and FY2017 Cohort.

Female				
Offense Type	FY2012	Percent	FY2017	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	1,482	10.9%	1,247	10.8%
Nonviolent Offenses*	12,150	89.1%	10,340	89.2%
Total	13,632	100.0%	11,587	100.0%

Male				
Offense Type	FY2012	Percent	FY2017	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	6,669	16.2%	5,378	18.0%
Nonviolent Offenses*	34,538	83.8%	24,452	82.0%
Total	41,207	100.0%	29,830	100.0%

All Offenders				
Offense Type	FY2012	Percent	FY2017	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	8,151	14.9%	6,625	16.0%
Nonviolent Offenses*	46,688	85.1%	34,792	84.0%
Total	54,839	100.0%	41,417	100.0%

*Nonviolent Offenses include all offenses not considered Violent or Sex Offenses



Racial Composition

The parole population decreases approximately 16% from FY2012 to FY2017 (Table 13.4). The black male and female parole populations decrease the most (-25% and -29%, respectively). For race/ethnicity groups with a small population, interpreting changes is difficult.

From FY2012 to FY2017, probation population data display an even greater percent change, -25%, than parolees. Once again, the black male and female probation population decrease the most (-36% and -30%, respectively) (Table 13.5). As before, for race/ethnicity groups with small populations, interpreting changes is difficult.

Table 13.5. Five-year Comparison of Supervised Population by Race/ethnicity, FY2012 and FY2017 Cohort.

Race	FY2012			FY2017			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole									
Asian	4	24	28	8	15	23	100.0%	-37.5%	-17.9%
Black	490	5,716	6,206	348	4,278	4,626	-29.0%	-25.2%	-25.5%
Hispanic	56	199	255	53	161	214	-5.4%	-19.1%	-16.1%
Native American	22	32	54	9	24	33	-59.1%	-25.0%	-38.9%
Unknown	0	18	18	1	18	19	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%
White	2,230	9,925	12,155	2,297	8,522	10,819	3.0%	-14.1%	-11.0%
Total	2,802	15,914	18,716	2,716	13,018	15,734	-3.1%	-18.2%	-15.9%
Probation									
Asian	38	111	149	32	98	130	-15.8%	-11.7%	-12.8%
Black	2,624	11,425	14,049	1,825	7,336	9,161	-30.4%	-35.8%	-34.8%
Hispanic	151	581	732	176	505	681	16.6%	-13.1%	-7.0%
Native American	42	99	141	45	82	127	7.1%	-17.2%	-9.9%
Unknown	15	53	68	19	61	80	26.7%	15.1%	17.6%
White	10,762	28,938	39,700	9,490	21,748	31,238	-11.8%	-24.8%	-21.3%
Total	13,632	41,207	54,839	11,587	29,830	41,417	-15.0%	-27.6%	-24.5%

14. Supervision Openings

All Openings

Supervision openings show a slight increase, at 2%, in FY2017 (Table 14.1). The increase occurs across all opening types compared to FY16 with the exception of absconder returns. Parole releases contain the largest increase at 7% (Fig. 14.1) while new probation type is the largest in terms of absolute count (17,704). Overall, in the last 5-year time span, opening types have been relatively stable year-to-year (Table 14.2).

Table 14.1. Supervision Opening Type from FY2007 to FY2017.

Type of Opening	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
New Probation	17,783	17,890	18,220	17,411	16,672	17,274	18,129	18,259	17,555	17,670	17,704
120-Day Probation Releases	4,561	4,471	4,159	4,204	4,173	4,300	4,405	4,820	4,930	4,944	4,994
Parole Releases	12,054	12,269	13,771	12,502	12,386	12,631	12,704	12,920	12,484	11,626	12,456
Absconder Returns	3,551	3,318	3,742	3,458	3,647	3,968	4,431	5,092	5,137	5,297	5,127
Other	786	840	830	978	1,011	1,124	1,042	1,005	983	1,037	1,101
Supervision Openings	38,735	38,788	40,722	38,553	37,889	39,297	40,711	42,096	41,089	40,574	41,382
Percent Change		0.1%	5.0%	-5.3%	-1.7%	3.7%	3.6%	3.4%	-2.4%	-1.3%	2.0%

Figure 14.1. Ten-year Trends in Supervision Opening Types, FY2008 to FY2017.

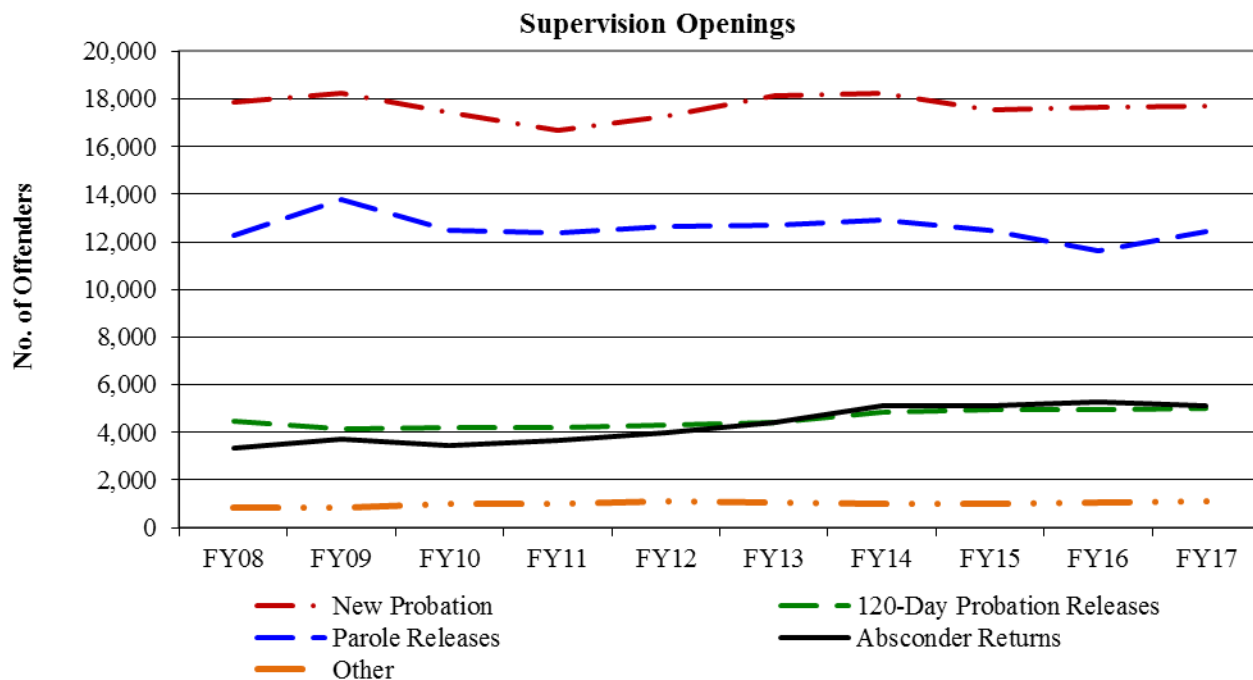


Table 14.2. Changes in Supervision Opening Types, FY2012 – FY2017.

Change in Supervision Openings		
	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY07-FY12	FY12-FY17
Supervision Openings	0.3%	1.0%
New Probation	-0.6%	0.5%
120 Day Probation Releases	-1.2%	3.0%
Parole Releases	0.9%	-0.3%
Absconder Returns	2.2%	5.3%
Other	7.4%	-0.4%

Openings by Gender and Race

Total female supervision openings increase in FY2017 by 6%; this is at a greater pace than the previous year, 2% (Table 14.3). Increases occur in all supervision opening types (Fig. 14.2). In comparing the annual average percent changes of FY2007-12 with FY2012-17, each type of supervision openings exhibits increase when comparing the former to the later. The most common opening type in FY2017 is a new probation among all race/ethnicities and gender groups. Parole releases rank second for black males, white males, and white females. Second rank for supervision opening types is absconder returns for black females.

Table 14.3. Supervision Opening Type, Females, from FY2007 to FY2017.

Type of Opening	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
New Probation	4,470	4,431	4,376	4,209	4,085	4,337	4,703	4,904	4,865	4,927	5,091
120-Day Probation Releases	777	755	653	777	804	800	932	1,119	1,163	1,252	1,285
Parole Releases	1,602	1,763	1,772	1,684	1,580	1,698	1,757	1,785	1,851	1,836	2,121
Absconder Returns	670	668	705	598	720	723	860	1,066	1,162	1,196	1,199
Other	139	170	156	190	211	205	211	201	190	216	259
Supervision Openings	7,658	7,787	7,662	7,458	7,400	7,763	8,463	9,075	9,231	9,427	9,955
Percent Change		1.7%	-1.6%	-2.7%	-0.8%	4.9%	9.0%	7.2%	1.7%	2.1%	5.6%

Figure 14.2. Ten-year Trends in Supervision Opening Types, Females, FY2008 to FY2017.

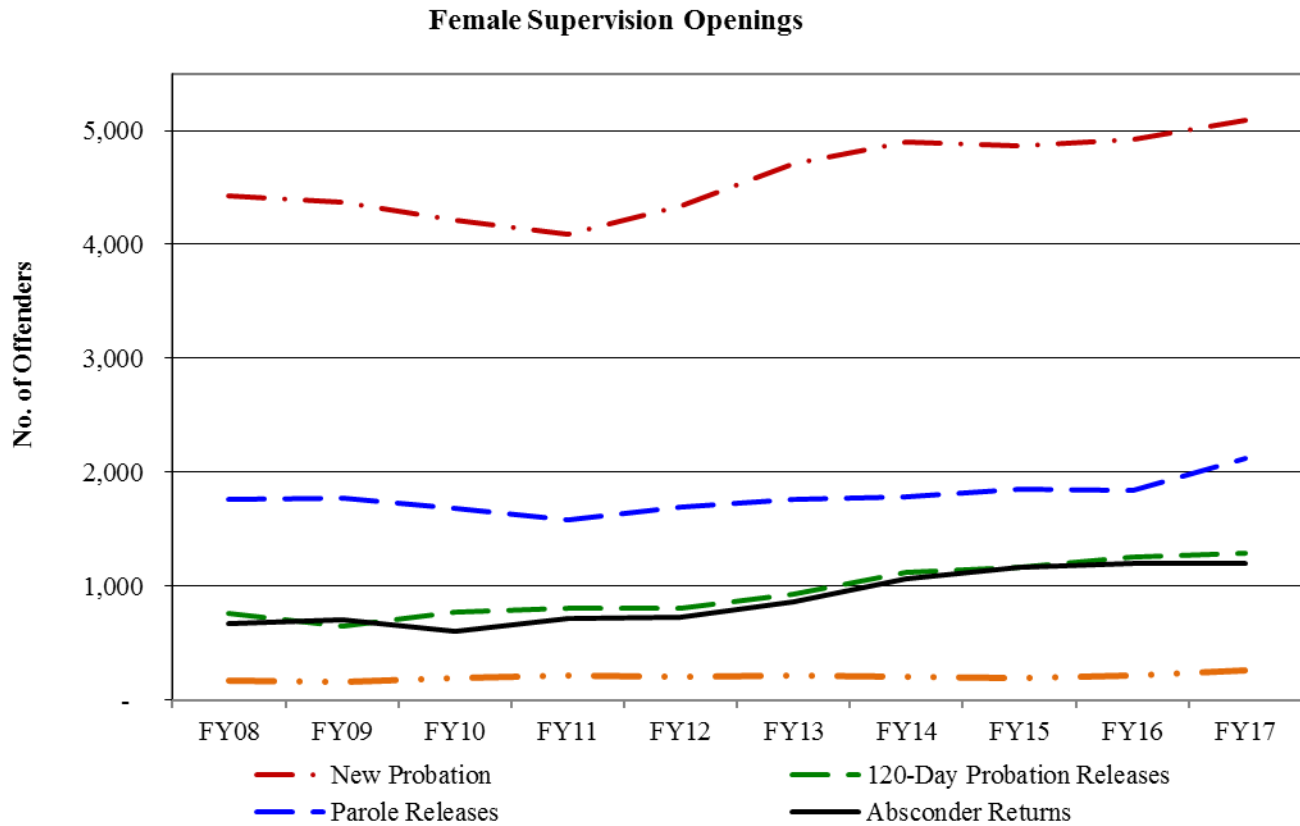


Table 14.4. Changes in Supervision Opening Types, Females, FY2012 – FY2017.

Change in Female Supervision Openings		
	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY07-FY12	FY12-FY17
Supervision Openings	0.3%	5.1%
New Probation	-0.6%	3.3%
120 Day Probation Releases	0.6%	9.9%
Parole Releases	1.2%	4.5%
Absconder Returns	1.5%	10.6%
Other	8.1%	4.8%

Table 14.5. All, Male and Female Supervision Openings for FY2017 by Race/ethnicity.

Race	New Probation	120-Day Probation Releases	Parole Releases	Absconder Returns	Other	All Openings	Percent of Openings
------	---------------	----------------------------	-----------------	-------------------	-------	--------------	---------------------

Total

Asian	70	21	23	13	8	135	0.3%
Black	4,165	716	3,032	1,681	229	9,823	23.7%
Hispanic	348	90	187	79	34	738	1.8%
Native American	53	21	31	22	6	133	0.3%
Unknown	48	3	9	3	2	65	0.2%
White	13,020	4,143	9,174	3,329	822	30,488	73.7%
Total	17,704	4,994	12,456	5,127	1,101	41,382	100.0%

Female

Asian	13	7	9	2	3	34	0.3%
Black	827	88	230	235	33	1,413	14.2%
Hispanic	79	29	53	23	8	192	1.9%
Native American	20	7	9	9	3	48	0.5%
Unknown	13	0	0	0	0	13	0.1%
White	4,139	1,154	1,820	930	212	8,255	82.9%
Total	5,091	1,285	2,121	1,199	259	9,955	100.0%

Male

Asian	57	14	14	11	5	101	0.3%
Black	3,338	628	2,802	1,446	196	8,410	26.8%
Hispanic	269	61	134	56	26	546	1.7%
Native American	33	14	22	13	3	85	0.3%
Unknown	35	3	9	3	2	52	0.2%
White	8,881	2,989	7,354	2,399	610	22,233	70.7%
Total	12,613	3,709	10,335	3,928	842	31,427	100.0%

15. Supervision Closings

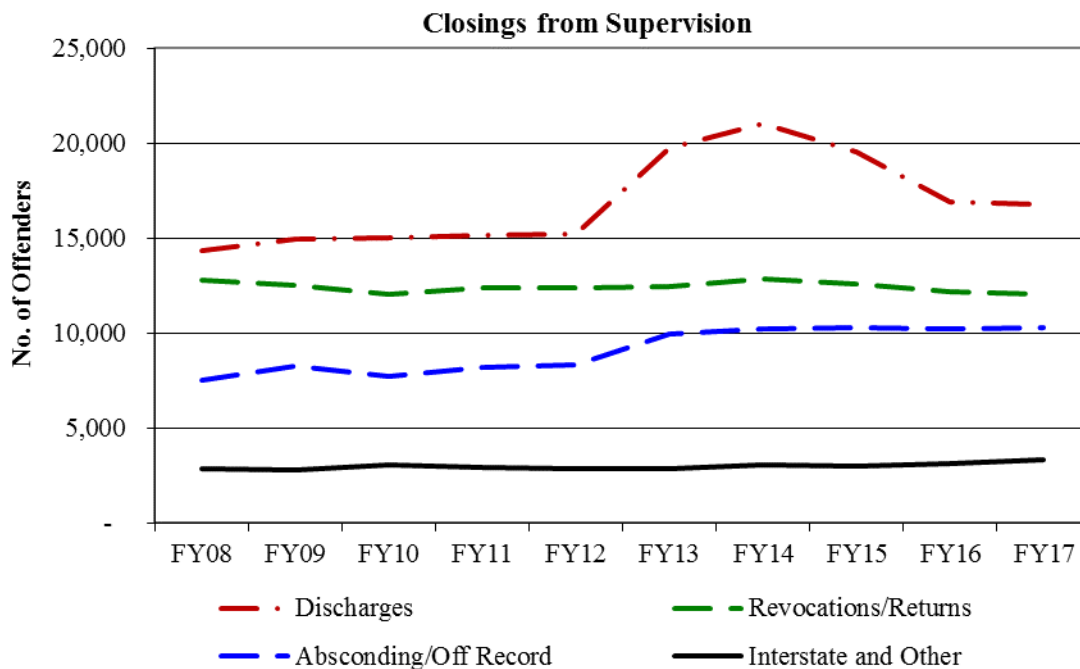
All Closings

Since September 1, 2012, offenders on probation and parole are able to earn compliance credits (ECC) by maintaining good behavior thereby reducing the time to completion of their sentence (HB1525). This leads to a sharp increase in discharges in FY2013 and FY2014; in comparison to FY2012 numbers, the increase in discharge type closing continues (but less dramatic) in FY2015 through FY2017 (Fig. 15.1). Notable discharge increases appear to be in the past. Revocations and returns remain consistent over the past ten years (Fig. 15.1).

Table 15.1. Number of Closings from Supervision by Supervision Closing Type, FY2008 to FY2017.

Type of Closing	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
Discharges	14,355	14,954	15,027	15,146	15,247	19,747	21,014	19,534	16,906	16,780
Revocations/Returns	12,777	12,528	12,012	12,389	12,361	12,456	12,853	12,570	12,157	12,069
Absconding/Off Record	7,494	8,226	7,725	8,200	8,341	9,953	10,195	10,251	10,204	10,304
Interstate and Other	2,858	2,754	3,043	2,896	2,861	2,854	3,064	3,006	3,108	3,344
Total Releases	37,484	38,462	37,807	38,631	38,810	45,010	47,126	45,361	42,375	42,497
Annual Percent Change		2.6%	-1.7%	2.2%	0.5%	16.0%	4.7%	-3.7%	-6.6%	0.3%
Percent Discharged	38.3%	38.9%	39.7%	39.2%	39.3%	43.9%	44.6%	43.1%	39.9%	39.5%

Figure 15.1. Ten-year Trends in Closings to Supervision by Closing Type from FY2008 to FY2017.



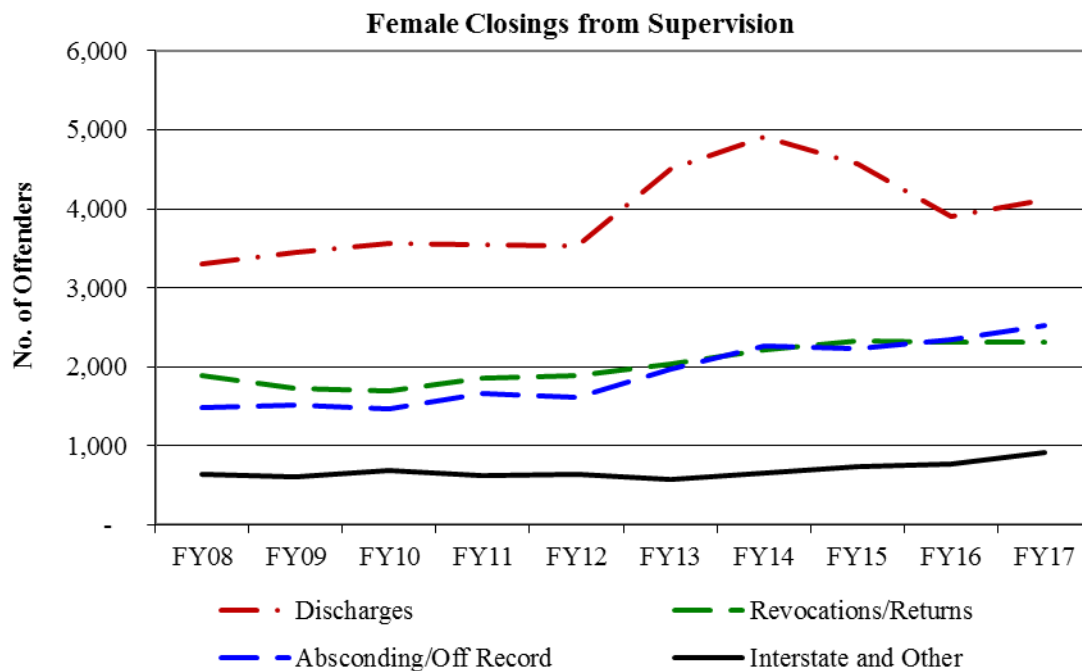
Closings by Gender and Race

The total number of closings in the female supervised population increases from the previous year by 6% (Table 15.2). Female discharges are still elevated after the changes in FY 2013. However, absconding and interstate closing types have increased as well. (Fig. 15.2). The percent discharged in each year hovers in the 40 to 50% range.

Table 15.2. Female Closings from Supervision by Supervision Closing Type, FY2008 to FY2017.

Female Closings from Supervision										
Type of Closing	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
Discharges	3,302	3,450	3,568	3,552	3,537	4,510	4,904	4,574	3,912	4,114
Revocations/Returns	1,898	1,730	1,693	1,864	1,883	2,039	2,222	2,323	2,318	2,316
Absconding/Off Record	1,477	1,514	1,474	1,663	1,610	1,980	2,265	2,233	2,344	2,531
Interstate and Other	647	610	694	626	637	583	659	732	766	919
Total Releases	7,324	7,304	7,429	7,705	7,667	9,112	10,050	9,862	9,340	9,880
Annual Percent Change		-0.3%	1.7%	3.7%	-0.5%	18.8%	10.3%	-1.9%	-5.3%	5.8%
Percent Discharged	45.1%	47.2%	48.0%	46.1%	46.1%	49.5%	48.8%	46.4%	41.9%	41.6%

Figure 15.2. Ten-year Trends in Female Closings to Supervision by Closing Type from FY2008 to FY2017.

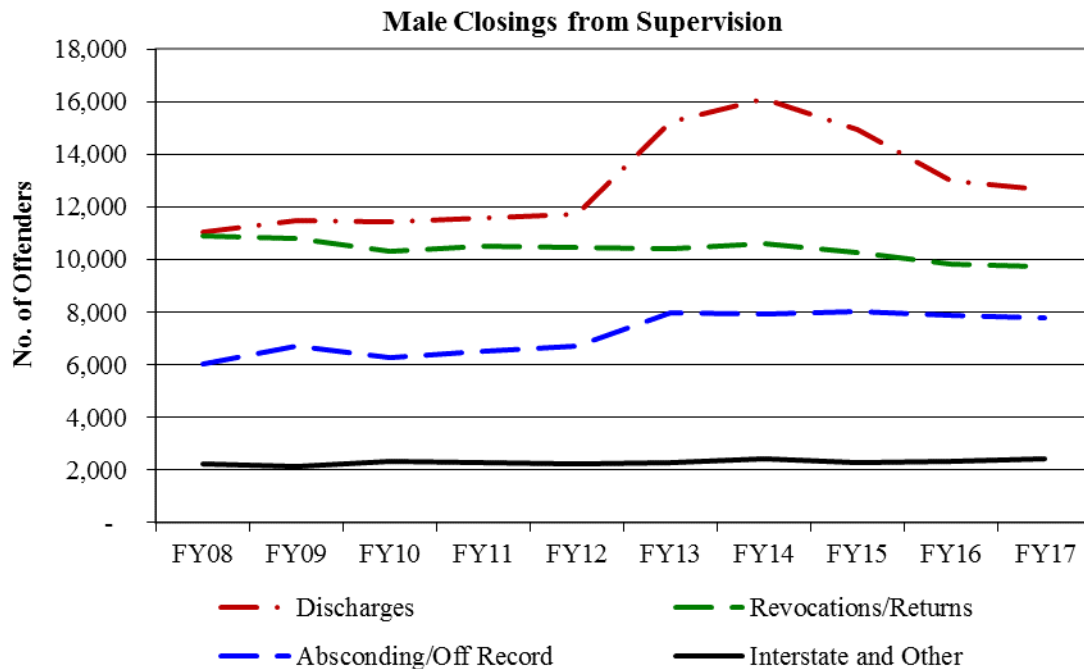


The total number of closings in the male supervised population decreases from the previous year by 1% (Table 15.2). Male discharge closing type is still elevated after the changes in FY2013. However, absconding shows increase also. (Fig. 15.2). Over the ten-year span, the numbers of revocations/returns and interstate closing types remain stable. The percent discharged in each year hovers in the 37 to 44% range which is lower than the range found in females.

Table 15.3 Ten-year Trends in Male Closings to Supervision by Closing Type from FY2008 to FY2017.

Male Closings from Supervision										
Type of Closing	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
Discharges	11,053	11,504	11,459	11,594	11,710	15,237	16,110	14,960	12,994	12,666
Revocations/Returns	10,879	10,798	10,319	10,525	10,478	10,417	10,631	10,247	9,839	9,753
Absconding/Off Record	6,017	6,712	6,251	6,537	6,731	7,973	7,930	8,018	7,860	7,773
Interstate and Other	2,211	2,144	2,349	2,270	2,224	2,271	2,405	2,274	2,342	2,425
Total Releases	30,160	31,158	30,378	30,926	31,143	35,898	37,076	35,499	33,035	32,617
Annual Percent Change		3.3%	-2.5%	1.8%	0.7%	15.3%	3.3%	-4.3%	-6.9%	-1.3%
Percent Discharged	36.6%	36.9%	37.7%	37.5%	37.6%	42.4%	43.5%	42.1%	39.3%	38.8%

Figure 15.3. Ten-year Trends in Male Closings to Supervision by Closing Type from FY2008 to FY2017.



Patterns in closings from supervision by race/ethnicity and gender are comparable to those of supervision openings. Discharges are the commonest closing type for all race/ethnicities and gender subgroups (Table 15.4).

Table 15.4. Closings from Supervision by Supervision Closing Type, Race/ethnicity and Gender from FY2008 to FY2017.

Race	Discharges	Revocation/ Returns	Absconding/ Off Record	Interstate and Other	All Closings	Percent of Closings
Total						
Asian	79	39	39	19	176	0.4%
Black	4,533	2,310	3,204	733	10,780	25.4%
Hispanic	306	191	164	98	759	1.8%
Native American	55	40	38	17	150	0.4%
Unknown	22	3	6	8	39	0.1%
White	11,785	9,486	6,853	2,469	30,593	72.0%
Total	16,780	12,069	10,304	3,344	42,497	100.0%

Female

Asian	21	13	4	5	43	0.4%
Black	742	188	457	149	1,536	15.5%
Hispanic	59	73	46	26	204	2.1%
Native American	23	10	17	9	59	0.6%
Unknown	4	0	0	0	4	0.0%
White	3,265	2,032	2,007	730	8,034	81.3%
Total	4,114	2,316	2,531	919	9,880	100.0%

Male

Asian	58	26	35	14	133	0.4%
Black	3,791	2,122	2,747	584	9,244	28.3%
Hispanic	247	118	118	72	555	1.7%
Native American	32	30	21	8	91	0.3%
Unknown	18	3	6	8	35	0.1%
White	8,520	7,454	4,846	1,739	22,559	69.2%
Total	12,666	9,753	7,773	2,425	32,617	100.0%

16. Time Under Supervision

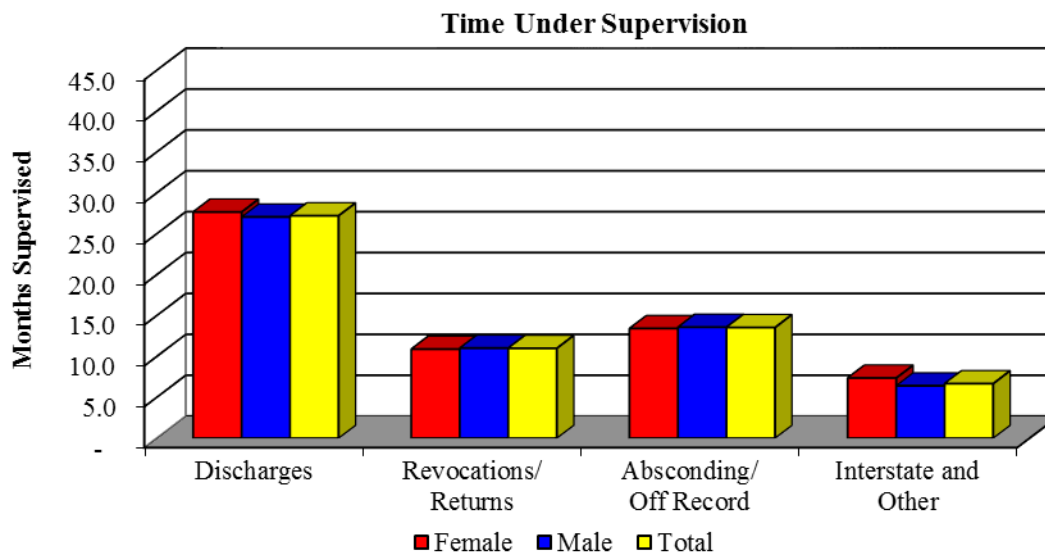
Total and by Gender

In FY2017, supervised offenders average about 18 months under supervision. Discharged offenders are under supervision 2 ½ times longer than those revoked (Table 16.1). This is not surprising as discharged offenders simply served out their probation term to completion. Females tend to serve slightly longer terms than males when discharged (Fig. 16.1).

Table 16.1. Time Under Supervision by Closing Type for FY2017.

Supervision Closing Type	Female		Male		Total	
	Closings	Avg. Months Served	Closings	Avg. Months Served	Closings	Avg. Months Served
Discharges	4,118	27.7	12,673	27.1	16,791	27.2
Revocations/Returns	2,317	10.9	9,753	11.0	12,070	11.0
Absconding/Off Record	2,539	13.4	7,796	13.6	10,335	13.5
Interstate and Other	920	7.4	2,430	6.4	3,350	6.7
TOTAL/AVERAGE	9,894	18.2	32,652	17.5	42,546	17.7

Figure 16.1. Time Under Supervision by Closing Type in FY2017.



Offense Group

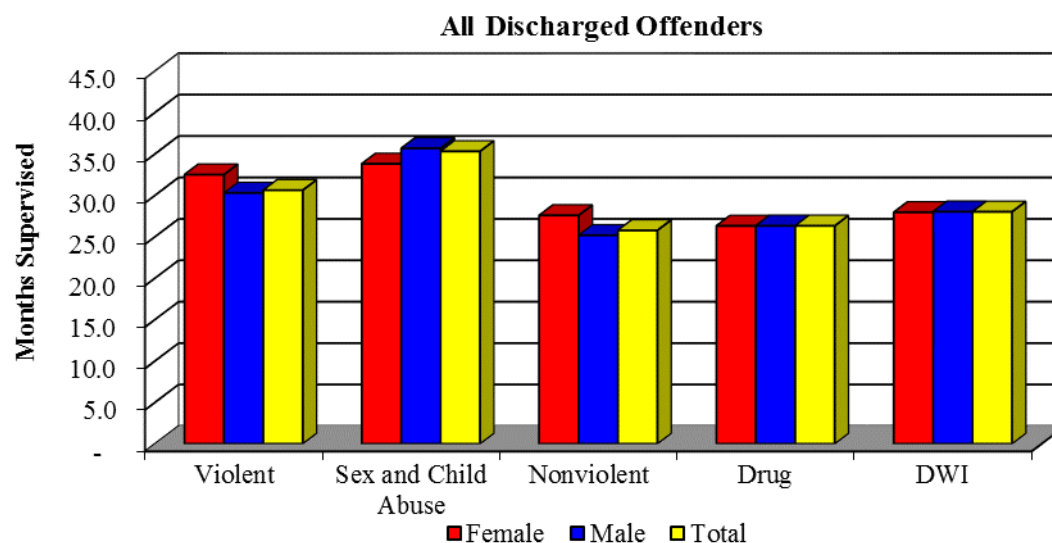
Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1st degree, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A and B). Sex offenses include 566, RSMo sex offenses and 568, RSMo child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include those from Chapters 195 and 579, RSMo. The DWI designation includes BAC (excessive blood alcohol content) offenses. Nonviolent offenses are other offenses, including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses.

As with the institutional population, discharged sex/child abuse offenders serve the longest average term. Violent, drug, and DWI offenders serve comparable lengths of time (Table 16.2). Females tend to serve roughly two month longer average sentence than males for violent and nonviolent offenses while, males have a longer average time served than females for sex/child abuse offenses (Fig. 16.2).

Table 16.2. Time Under Supervision for Discharged Field Supervised Offenders by Offense Group in FY2017.

Offense Group	Female		Male		Total	
	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served
Violent	355	32.5	2,047	30.3	2,402	30.6
Sex and Child Abuse	115	33.8	489	35.7	604	35.3
Nonviolent	1,598	27.6	4,935	25.2	6,533	25.8
Drug	1,774	26.3	3,874	26.3	5,648	26.3
DWI	276	28.0	1,328	28.0	1,604	28.0
TOTAL/AVERAGE	4,118	27.7	12,673	27.1	16,791	27.2

Figure 16.2 Time Under Supervision for Discharged Field Supervised Offender by Offense Group, FY2017



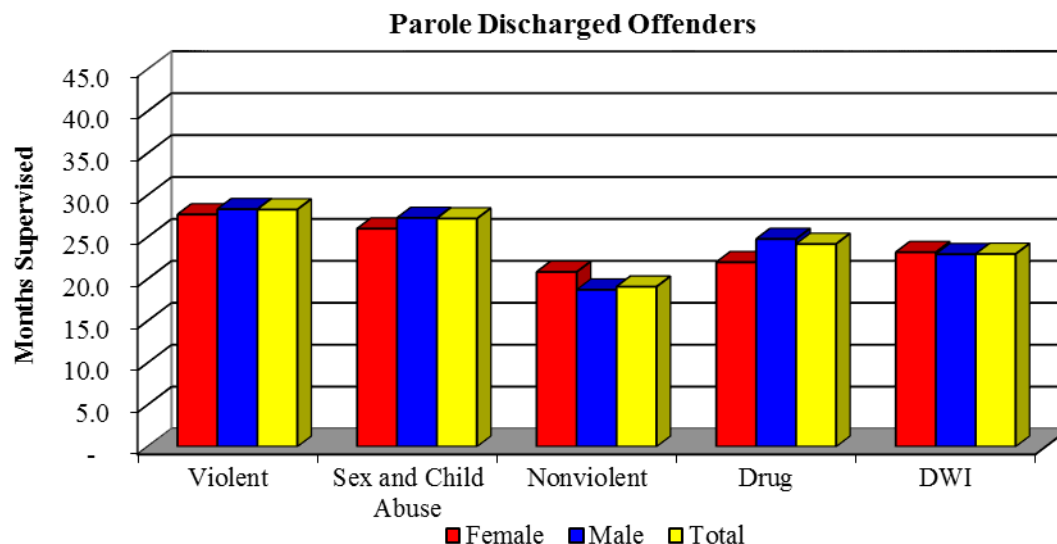
For offenders discharged from parole supervision, the average time under supervision is 4-5 months which is less than the average for all discharged supervised offenders (Tables 16.2 and 16.3). In this parole group, the shortest average time is for nonviolent. Average supervised time is comparable between females and males (Fig. 16.3).

Please note that since FY2013, legislation allows offenders to accrue Earned Credit Compliance (ECC). This change allows for eligible offenders with eligible offenses to take 30 days off their sentences for every 30 days that they are compliant on supervision. This reduces time on supervision for many offenders. Because certain violent crimes and sex/child abuse crimes are not eligible, these groups of offenses are not as widely affected by ECC.

Table 16.3. Time Under Supervision for Parole Offenders Discharged by Offense Group, FY2017.

Offense Group	Female		Male		Total	
	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served
Violent	70	27.7	820	28.3	890	28.3
Sex and Child Abuse	14	26.0	232	27.3	246	27.2
Nonviolent	316	20.8	1,564	18.7	1,880	19.1
Drug	299	22.0	1,084	24.8	1,383	24.2
DWI	38	23.2	247	22.9	285	23.0
TOTAL/AVERAGE	737	22.2	3,947	23.1	4,684	23.0

Figure 16.3. Time Under Supervision for Parole Offenders Discharged by Offense Group, FY2017.

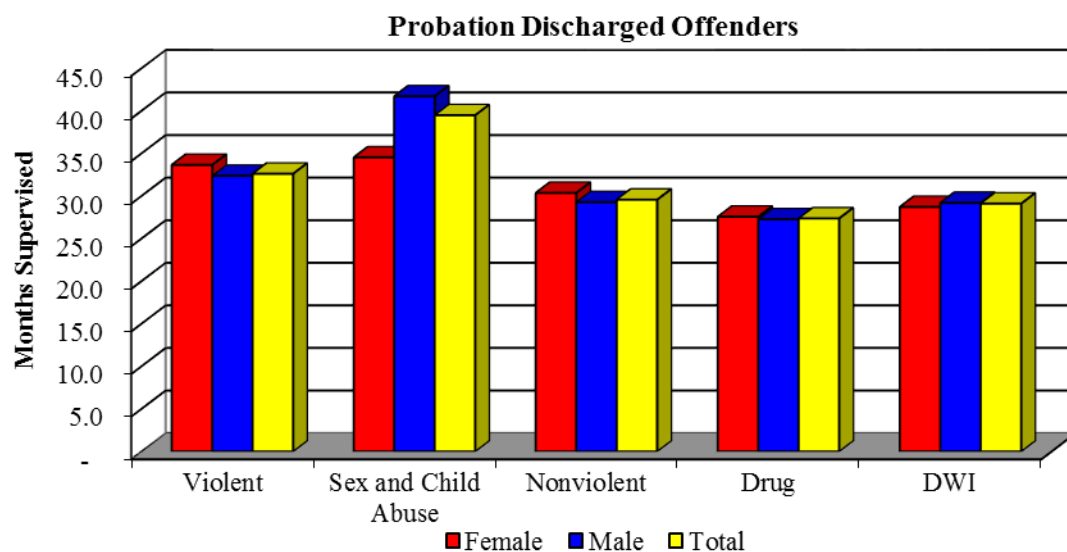


For probation discharged offenders, the longest average time is once again for sex/child abuse followed by violent offenses for both male and female offenders (Table 16.4). Males serve an average of seven months longer for sex/child abuse offenses. However, average supervised time is equal between females and males. This apparent discrepancy is due to amount of offenders in each offense group.

Table 16.4. Closings from Probation Supervision by Gender and Offense Group for All, Male and Female Probationers Discharged from Field Supervision in FY2017.

Offense Group	Female		Male		Total	
	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served
Violent	254	33.7	1,061	32.4	1,315	32.6
Sex and Child Abuse	100	34.5	222	41.7	322	39.5
Nonviolent	1,114	30.4	2,982	29.3	4,096	29.6
Drug	1,378	27.6	2,551	27.3	3,929	27.4
DWI	238	28.7	1,081	29.2	1,319	29.1
TOTAL/AVERAGE	3,084	29.4	7,897	29.4	10,981	29.4

Figure 16.4. Average Months under Probation Supervision by Gender and Offense Group for All, Male and Female Probationers Discharged from Field Supervision in FY2017.



17. Recidivism Rates of Selected Supervised Offenders

Recidivism rates in this section refer to new probationers and new 120-day/long-term drug program (120d/LT) offenders released to probation. See Recidivism Rates of Institutional Releases for explanation of recidivism terms (Section 8). For recidivism rate of 120d/LT program, only offenders with a new offense sentenced to a program and released to serve probation are used for calculations. This does not include offenders serving probation and revoked to 120d/LT drug program sentence.

Total Recidivism

In FY2012, five-year recidivism among 120d/LT offenders for either first return or first new conviction is about 42%, slightly down from 45% for FY2008 releases (Table 17.1). For the past two years, six-month recidivism is at its highest in the ten-year interval (5%). For last two and three-year recidivism rates are higher than the 10-year average. For first new convictions only, FY2017 data show a similar pattern of recidivism rates, however, the rates are at least half.

Recidivism rate of new probation includes only those offenders sentenced for a new offense to serve probation. The time to the first incarceration or first new conviction is calculated from the start of supervision. Among all new probation offenders for either violation or new conviction, recidivism rates generally increase in all time periods from FY2009 to FY2017 (Table 17.2). For first new convictions only, one and two-year recidivism rates are at their highest levels during the ten-year interval (5.3% and 11.2 %, respectively). All other recidivism periods show either slight increases or remain constant.

Table 17.1. Recidivism for New 120-day and Long-term Drug Program Participants Released to Probation from FY2008 to FY2017 on First Return to Incarceration for Violation or New Conviction (new prison or probation sentence) and for New Conviction Only.

120-Day and Long Term Drug Program						
FY	Openings	Percent Incarcerated Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
First Return for Violation or New Conviction						
FY2008	1,479	4.5	13.9	28.4	36.2	45.1
FY2009	1,506	4.2	13.3	26.8	34.6	43.6
FY2010	1,572	3.6	13.4	27.2	34.1	41.7
FY2011	1,554	4.0	14.3	29.6	37.3	43.6
FY2012	1,558	3.3	11.7	27.7	35.9	42.4
FY2013	1,566	3.8	11.7	26.6	34.4	-
FY2014	1,529	3.6	12.6	26.4	35.2	-
FY2015	1,573	3.8	13.9	30.4	-	-
FY2016	1,442	4.9	16.9	-	-	-
FY2017	1,449	4.9	-	-	-	-
Average	1,523	4.1	13.5	27.9	35.4	43.3

First New Conviction						
FY2008	1,479	1.4	5.0	13.2	18.7	27.3
FY2009	1,506	1.5	4.8	12.3	18.3	28.0
FY2010	1,572	1.1	4.5	12.2	18.0	26.2
FY2011	1,554	1.4	5.0	15.3	20.8	29.3
FY2012	1,558	0.9	4.3	13.9	19.9	28.2
FY2013	1,566	1.0	4.5	11.5	16.5	-
FY2014	1,529	1.2	4.6	12.2	17.5	-
FY2015	1,573	1.9	5.5	14.1	-	-
FY2016	1,442	1.5	5.9	-	-	-
FY2017	1,449	1.9	-	-	-	-
Average	1,523	1.4	4.9	13.1	18.5	27.8

Table 17.2. Recidivism for New Probation Offenders from FY2008 to FY2017 on First Return to Incarceration for Violation or New Conviction (new prison or probation sentence) and for New Conviction Only.

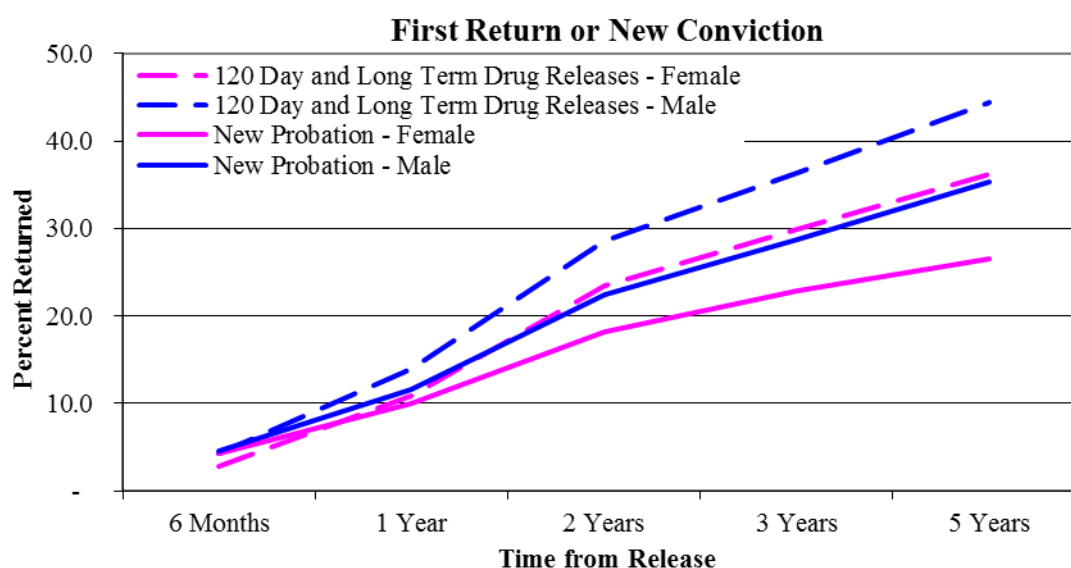
New Probation						
FY	Openings	Percent Incarcerated Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
First Return for Violation or New Conviction						
FY2008	15,675	3.5	10.2	20.3	26.1	32.6
FY2009	15,971	3.6	9.8	19.5	25.5	32.4
FY2010	15,017	4.0	10.2	20.3	26.0	32.8
FY2011	14,331	4.1	10.8	21.1	27.8	33.9
FY2012	15,068	4.5	10.9	22.1	28.8	34.1
FY2013	15,857	4.4	11.4	21.9	27.8	-
FY2014	15,836	4.6	11.9	22.2	28.6	-
FY2015	15,063	5.0	12.4	23.3	-	-
FY2016	15,094	5.7	13.6	-	-	-
FY2017	15,089	6.0	-	-	-	-
Average	15,300	4.5	11.2	21.3	27.2	33.1
First New Conviction						
FY2008	15,675	1.5	4.3	9.9	14.0	21.1
FY2009	15,971	1.5	4.3	9.9	14.6	22.2
FY2010	15,017	1.4	4.3	10.1	15.1	22.5
FY2011	14,331	1.5	4.6	10.6	15.9	23.1
FY2012	15,068	1.5	4.4	10.8	15.8	22.9
FY2013	15,857	1.3	4.5	10.4	15.4	-
FY2014	15,836	1.5	4.6	10.3	15.1	-
FY2015	15,063	1.4	4.7	11.2	-	-
FY2016	15,094	1.8	5.3	-	-	-
FY2017	15,089	1.5	-	-	-	-
Average	15,300	1.5	4.5	10.4	15.1	22.4

For both 120d/LT offenders and new probation offenders, average recidivism for first return or new conviction is higher for males than females over the last ten years (Table 17.3). Recidivism is higher for 120d/LT offenders than new probation offenders in all periods except six-months. At six-months, new probation recidivism for females more closely approaches that of males than does the 120d/LT female recidivism rate. The recidivism rates are similar between 120d/LT female offenders and new probation male offenders and both are increasing at nearly the same rate from six months to five years (Fig. 17.1). All groups show a lessening rate of recidivism after two years. However, recidivism for 120d/LT male offenders have a greater rate than the other groups and accounts for most returns and convictions. New female probationers exhibit the greatest decrease in recidivism rate after year two.

Table 17.3. Ten-year recidivism by Gender with 120-day/long-term Drug Treatment and New Probation Offenders from FY2008 to FY2017 on First Return to Incarceration for Violation or New Conviction (new prison or probation sentence).

First Return for Violation or Incarceration for New Conviction						
Probation Type	Openings	Percent Incarcerated Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
120-Day and Long-Term Drug Releases to Probation						
Female	2,312	2.7	10.9	23.5	29.9	36.2
Male	12,916	4.2	13.9	28.6	36.3	44.3
New Probation						
Female	40,079	4.2	10.0	18.2	22.8	26.5
Male	112,922	4.6	11.7	22.4	28.7	35.3

Figure 17.1. Ten-year recidivism by Gender with 120-day/long-term Drug Treatment and New Probation Offenders from FY2008 to FY2017 on First Return to Incarceration for Violation or New Conviction (new prison or probation sentence).



For both 120d/LT offenders and new probation offenders, ten-year average recidivism for new conviction is higher for males than females (Table 17.4). Recidivism is similar for 120d/LT offenders and new probation offenders at six months and one year for both males and females. By year two, 120d/LT recidivism becomes higher than new probation recidivism.

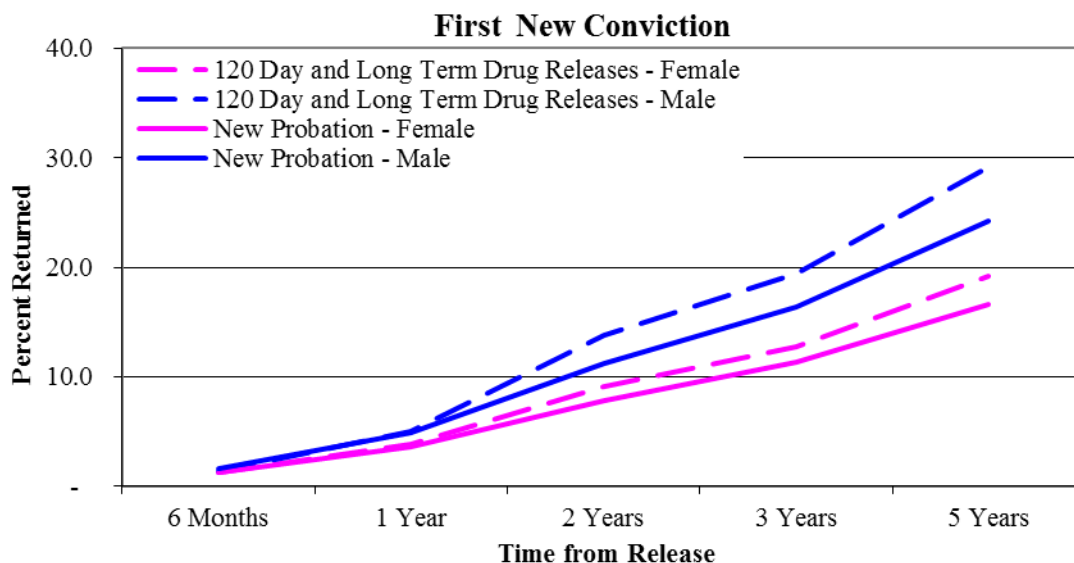
Recidivism among males remains higher than among females in both 120d/LT and new probations through all time period. The gap widens over time with male new conviction recidivism increasing at the greatest rate from year three to five (Fig. 17.2). Females, however, show an increased rate of recidivism after the first year, but still remain below male recidivism.

Table 17.4. Ten-year recidivism by Gender with 120-day/long-term Drug Treatment and New Probation Offenders from FY2008 to FY2017 on First New Conviction (New Prison or Probation Sentence).

**Ten-Year Recidivism for Supervised Offenders FY2008 to FY2017
First New Conviction**

Probation Type	Openings	Percent Incarcerated Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
<i>120-Day and Long-Term Drug Releases to Probation</i>						
Female	2,312	1.3	3.9	9.1	12.8	19.2
Male	12,916	1.4	5.1	13.8	19.5	29.1
<i>New Probation</i>						
Female	40,079	1.3	3.6	7.9	11.4	16.6
Male	112,922	1.6	4.9	11.2	16.4	24.2

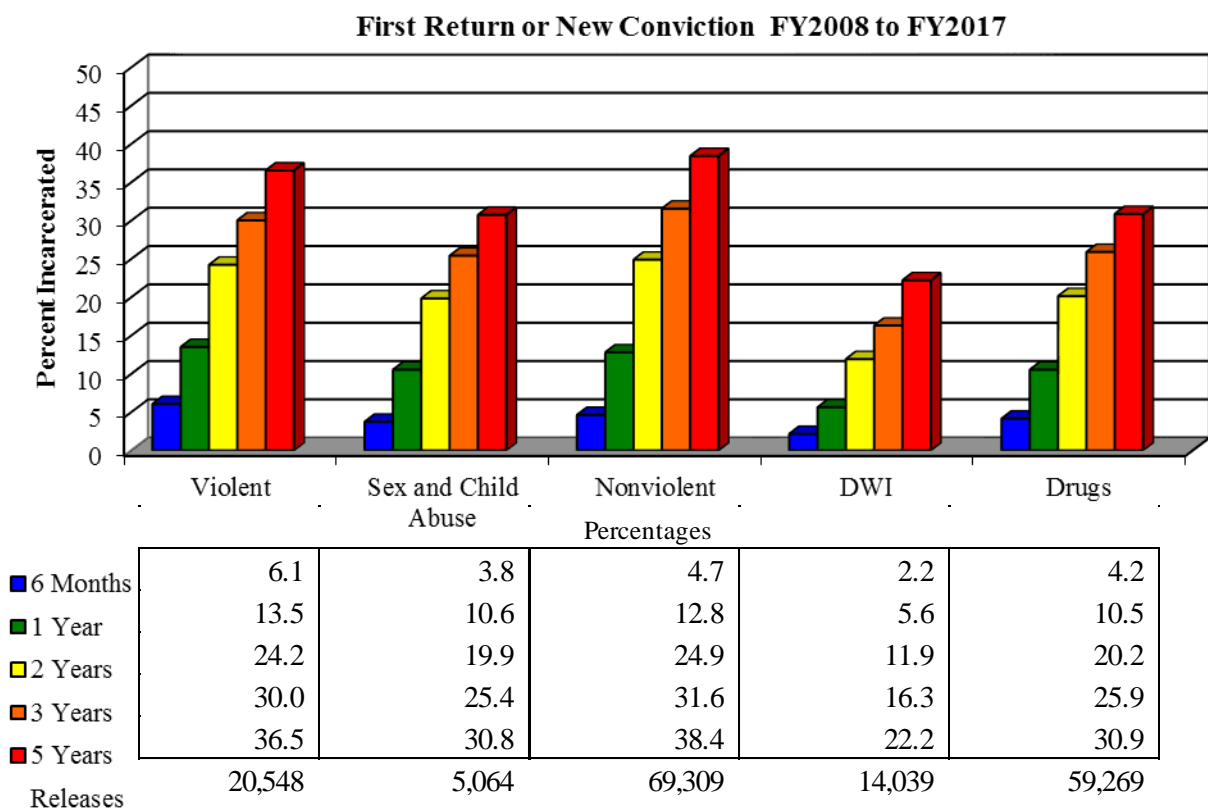
Figure 17.2. Ten-year recidivism by Gender with 120-day/long-term Drug Treatment and New Probation Offenders from FY2008 to FY2017 on First New Conviction (New Prison or Probation Sentence).



Offense Group

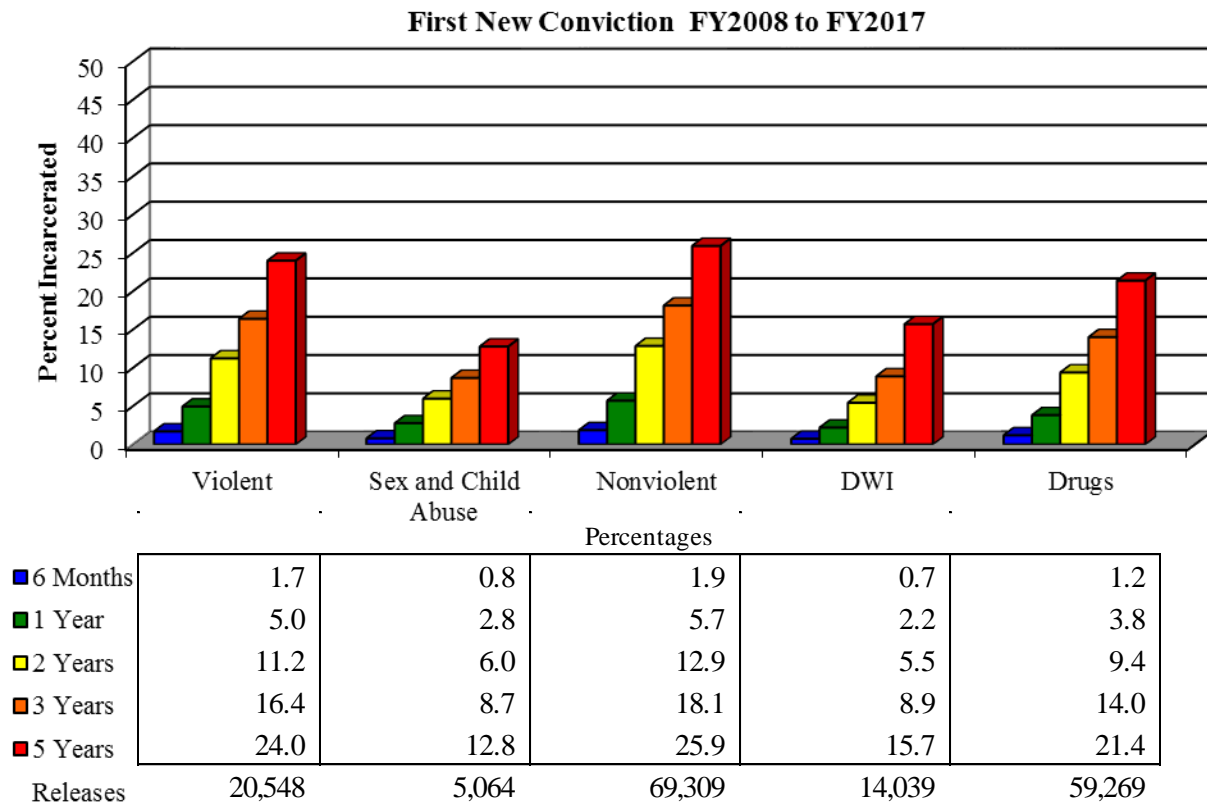
Among new probations and 120d/LT released to probation from FY2008 to FY2017, recidivism for combined first returns and new conviction is lowest for DWI at all time periods (Fig 17.3). Violent and nonviolent offenses are similar in recidivism rates and carry the highest rates. Recidivism rates for drug and sex/child abuse offenders are similar and lower than violent and nonviolent offenses.

Figure 17.3. Recidivism Rates as Percent of First Returns and New Convictions for Supervised New Probation and 120-day/long-term Drug Program Offenders. (Includes offenders released from FY2008 to FY2017, and total number released by offense group.)



Nonviolent supervised offenders released from FY2008 to FY2017 display the highest rate of new conviction recidivism for all time periods (Fig. 17.4). This is much like institutional new conviction recidivism (Fig 8.4). DWI offenders have the lowest recidivism for six months to two years. By year three, sex/child abuse offenders have the lowest recidivism. This change, around year two or three with DWI, surpasses sex/child abuse is also much like what is seen with institutional new conviction recidivism.

Figure 17.4. Recidivism Rates as Percent of New Convictions for Supervised New Probation and 120-day/long-term Drug Program Offenders. (Includes offenders released from FY2008 to FY2017, and total number released by offense group.)



This page intentionally left blank.